

MANY ARRESTS OCUR IN ITALY

Fascist Grand Council to Take Measures to Prevent Attacks on Mussolini

By Wireless

ROME, Nov. 3.—The Fascist Grand Council has been urgently summoned for Friday to examine the situation after the fourth unsuccessful attack on the Duce to take necessary measures to prevent similar attempts in the future. Speaking before the Rome Fascisti Signor Turati, Secretary-General of the Fascist party declared that it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the "stupid clemency" toward those who were organizing plots against the Fascist régime.

The repetitions within short intervals of attempts against Benito Mussolini show the existence of plot by determined persons who not fearing the consequences desire deprive Fascism of its chief, thus throwing Italy into chaos. In spite of the execrable among the Fascisti, no serious dict orders occurred except the invasion of the offices of opposition news-

paper.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 3 (AP)—In the past 24 hours scores of individuals have been arrested; some of them were released after questioning, but others are under heavy guard. It is asserted that the Italian authorities consider that they have found the real source of the crime, but the strictest secrecy is being maintained.

An alleged communist plot against the Government is said to have been discovered, 10 of those implicated being taken by the police, together with 1000 manifester.

Demonstrations throughout Italy against anti-Fascists have led to many casualties. Greater disturbance was prevented only by the efforts of heavily reinforced patrols of carabinieri and militiamen, not a few of whom were bruised and beaten while fighting back mobs which attempted to wreck the offices of opposition news-papers and the homes of known oppo-

nents.

Rioting was checked in a measure through the personal intervention of Dr. Benelli, Vice-Secretary General of the Fascist Party. At Cagliari, Sardinia, Fascist manifestants, after invading the offices of two newspapers, marched to the home of the anti-Fascist Deputy Lussu, in front of which they staged a hostile demonstration, being prevented from smashing in the doors by Carabinieri. One of the Fascists named Porrini climbed the side of the house and was straddling the balcony when Lussu shot and killed him. The soldier guards arrested Lussu.

At Naples the homes of the philosopher, Croce; the dramatist, Robert Bracco; the politician, Labriola, and a number of other oppositionists were wrecked. Similar incidents occurred at Venice and elsewhere.

Disorders of a serious nature have

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "The Problems of Star Clouds," by Prof. Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory, 7:30. Seventh of a series of lectures by Prof. Gilbert Murray, "The Heroic Age." New Lecture Hall, Harvard.

Recital by the violinist, the Lieut. A. Vernon Macaulay Post 270, the American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, Technical College, Huntington and Lincoln Avenues.

Discussion of the September Assembly of the League of Nations, Women's Re-

publican Club, 8.

Theatre

B. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Hollis—The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15. Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15. Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15. Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Lady From the Sea," 8:15.

Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15. Wilbur—"The Patay," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Theater Movement," by Brighton Rollins, meeting of Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, 3.

"Children of the World Peace," by Albert Bushnell Hart, emeritus professor of government at Harvard University, Women's Republican Club, 11.

Recital by the violinist, the Lieut. A. Vernon Macaulay Post 270, the Ameri-

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\$2,000,000 FUND SOUGHT IN AID OF CITIZENSHIP

America's New Entrants Are to Be Informed of Rights and Duties

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—To finance a program of education, nation-wide in scope, for the making of better citizens, a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 to carry on work of the American Citizenship Foundation is to be opened in New York City in January.

This was announced at national headquarters of the group here by Joseph H. Strauss, president and founder, who said in an interview that in the eastern metropolis classes in American citizenship among the foreign population "will be the greatest offset to the subversive propaganda that now pollutes the mind of the immigrant."

Mr. Strauss, head of the movement which is aided by some of the most outstanding public figures in United States, continued that "from New York to San Francisco, the door of Asia, the foundation plans to extend, until all young people of the United States, its future citizens, know their duties and privileges as members of a representative republic."

Placed Before People

"It is necessary that the money to carry on so great an undertaking be raised by public subscription, because neither the United States Government nor the State will supply it—there is no provision in law for such an outlay. Nor can a campaign for betterment of the people be financed by sale of bonds or stocks. The proposition is put up strictly to the people themselves."

"In the last five years the American citizenship foundation has been carrying on its work of training classes for future citizens and has been supported by the subscriptions of public-spirited people who realized the necessity of a training of this kind for the coming generation. The farther civilization advances the more complex it becomes. Right thinking and right doing progress from individual duty to greater obligations."

"The youth of America is woefully ignorant of the Constitution, and what it stands for. So it is future may not be jeopardized and that this, our country, may continue safely along the road our forefathers mapped out, these future generations must be taught their duties to the country, as well as enjoy the privilege they secure by living in it."

Problem Widely Recognized

"This problem has been recognized by men of national importance throughout the country. Several years ago they banded together and started on a program of education, by which they hope to develop Americans who will answer in every way the ideal citizen the authors of the Constitution of the United States had in view."

"What better man than Vice-President Dawes, who is a member of the foundation, could be found to interpret 'A more perfect union'; William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, to establish justice; women's clubs, large industries, Kiwanis, Boy Scouts and, above all the churches, who have indorsed the organization and are co-operating with it, to insure domestic tranquility"; Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. H. C. Hall and Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, director general of the American Citizenship Foundation, to provide for the common defense; Dr. Walter D. Scott, president of Northwestern University; Julius Rosenwald and Herbert Hoover, to provide the general welfare? These men are all banded together to help

The Democratic state central committee had read into the record a supplementary report of its campaign expenses during the general election campaign, which amounted to \$18,195.16.

LABOR WINS IN SCOTTISH ELECTIONS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Scottish municipal election results, which are now arriving, show that the Labor and Socialist successes are not confined to England.

In Glasgow, Labor has gained eight seats, thus increasing its council membership to 51 against 62 modera-

tes. It has also won eight seats in Edinburgh and two in Dundee.

"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"



\$750
to Honolulu, Japan, China
Manila and Return

Visit the six most interesting Oriental ports—Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Several hours at each during the ship's stay. Or stopover where you choose.

Fare from San Francisco to Manila, via these ports and return the same way is \$750 including meals and accommodations aboard ship. Or you may return on the Admiral Oriental Line direct from Japan to Seattle.

The color, the mysticism, the ancient civilizations, the architecture, the strange people. It is a lifetime adventure. Palatial, oil-burning President Liners. All rooms are outside. The service and cuisine have won the praise of world travelers.

A sailing every fortnight from Boston and New York for the Orient via Havana, Panama and California (sailing every Saturday from San Francisco).

Dollar Steamship Line

177 State Street, Boston, Mass.

secure through education the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The American Citizenship Foundation is the only patriotic organization in America offering a study course in citizenship and giving a certificate of graduation and an honor medal (authorized by the State Department of the United States), upon completion of the course."

BID FOR ARIZONA PAPER REPORTED

Cameron Aide Wanted Press-cott Courier for Month, Publisher Testifies

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Mr. Strauss, head of the movement which is aided by some of the most outstanding public figures in United States, continued that "from New York to San Francisco, the door of Asia, the foundation plans to extend, until all young people of the United States, its future citizens, know their duties and privileges as members of a representative republic."

Mr. Strauss was subpoenaed at the request of Senator Cameron's counsel. The publisher's testimony related to the signing of checks for advertising expenses incurred during the primary campaign of El E. Ellinwood, defeated for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Senator Cameron's counsel contends that part of the money expended by James S. Douglas, Arizona capitalist, in an effort to nominate Mr. Ellinwood, was carried over into the general election campaign to further the interests of Carl M. (D.), Representative opposing Mr. Cameron for a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Douglas testified that he spent "possibly \$50,000" in behalf of Mr. Ellinwood. Mr. Stuart said that the checks he signed for advertising would total probably \$5000 or \$6000.

Earl C. Porterfield, cashier of the Albuquerque (N. M.) National Bank, testified that he had no knowledge of a combination formed to control the State of Arizona, that so far as he knew no drafts on eastern banks had been cleared through his institution, and that he had not transferred funds to a political organization in this State.

Senator Cameron's charges, contained in a telegram to James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the Senate Campaign Funds Committee, and which brought about the present investigation, alleged that a large sum to defeat him had been sent to Arizona through an Albuquerque banker.

The account of Carlton Clinton, Albuquerque oil and mining man, "not enough to cause specific notice," Mr. Porterfield testified.

Senator Cameron's counsel contended that Mr. Clinton either was a party to, or had knowledge of, the alleged transfer of funds from the Albuquerque bank to persons in Arizona for the purpose of defeating Mr. Hayden.

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new experiences await you

Series MARMON 75'

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 3.—The buildings of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, London, recently completed by Sir John Burnet & Partners, T. S. Tait and D. Raeside, comprise a church, a Sunday school to seat 400, a board room, a committee room, superintendent's, distribution and postal rooms, and 24 classrooms, says the Architectural Review.

The group is designed on lines reminiscent of the Byzantine manner, but in such a way as to grow quite frankly from a very logical

plan.

Constantinople, Nov. 3.—The Grand National Assembly opened its eighth parliamentary session yesterday and Mustapha Kemal Pasha delivered his annual discourse. Passing in review the activities of the Government throughout the past year and referring to the latest national developments, he expressed great satisfaction at the improved situation in Turkey today over that of last year.

While mentioning that the measures applied to deal with the Kurdish insurrection had resulted in complete suppression, order and tranquility throughout the country, he advised the Assembly to consider whether the period for the application of these measures should be further extended.

With reference to the plot against him he declared that the criminals implicated therein had disclosed the will of the Nation, and "so it will always be." As regards Turkey's foreign relations, he stated its pacific policy had inspired reciprocal confidence from all nations, and he concluded that the commencement of negotiations concerning the delimitation of the Syria and Irakian frontiers marked the entry into a happy accord with Great Britain and France.

Kemal Pasha described the Turk-

ish relations with the Balkan States as normal and said that Turkey was sincerely desirous that peace should be maintained there. He referred to new projects, envisaging the encouragement of industries in Turkey which will come before the Assembly immediately.

In conclusion, the President expressed the utmost satisfaction at the progress made in the national defense services and at the accomplishment of a balanced budget, and stated that he viewed the future with complete confidence.

BELGIAN PEOPLE PLAN RECEPTION TO PRINCE AND PRINCESS

By Wireless

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—Great preparations are being made by the Belgian people for the reception to Prince Leopold and his Swedish bride, Princess Astrid, like the princesses of old, will arrive in this country with the royal bridegroom in a decorated ship and land at Antwerp, where the songs of children and carillon of the cathedral will greet her. A fleet of pleasure boats also will go out to meet the pretty blue-eyed Princess who one day may be Queen of the Belgians.

These preparations are made without distinction of parties, even the Socialists, though Republicans at heart, joining in the festivities. Their leader, Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be one of the official witnesses of the religious ceremony.

The King, speaking to journalists at the royal palace, expressed pleasure at the forthcoming union. Queen Elizabeth, who will be present, remarked quite simply: "There was nothing pre-arranged in the betrothal: it happened quite naturally."

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EIGHT-APARTMENT EDIFICE FOR COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Each Unit, With Living Room Extending Across Front and Four Fireplaces, Will Occupy Entire Floor in Structure at Exeter Street Corner

An eight-story apartment building will be erected at 192 Commonwealth Avenue on the site formerly occupied by the F. Blackwood Fay residence. The old building was demolished last week and construction of the apartment house will begin at once, according to Richard deB. Boardman, a member of the real estate firm of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. deB. Boardman of Boston. The new apartment will be ready for occupancy early next summer.

There will be eight apartments, each occupying an entire floor. One floor has already been leased and negotiations are under way for others. Each apartment will contain eight rooms and three baths. Provision is also made for an extra servant's room on the ground floor and the use of a community laundry. There will also be storerooms below.

Fireplaces will be provided in four of the rooms on each floor, according to the designs by Bigelow & Wadsworth, architects. The living room occupies the entire front of the building, facing Commonwealth Avenue. This room will measure approximately 16 by 30 feet.

Built-in bookshelves in the living room are also shown in the specifications. Other rooms include a kitchen, two servant rooms, dining room and three owner's chambers. One passing elevator and a service elevator will be installed. Extra features include a trunk and storage room on each floor.

The lot upon which the apartment will be erected is at the Exeter Street corner of Commonwealth Avenue, next to the Exeter Street Theater. The lot contains a total area of 3984 square feet with a frontage of 30 feet on Commonwealth Avenue and 124½ on Exeter Street. The assessed value is \$43,800.

The institution for Savings in Newburyport and its Vicinity has sold to Andrew McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin a parcel of land situated on Fountain Terrace and Holworthy Street, Cambridge, overlooking Fresh Pond Parkway, containing 29,762 square feet and having an assessed valuation of \$8000. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have bought for investment and improvement. Joseph Bach was the broker.

The five-story brick mercantile building with 3902 square feet of land at 29-33 Haverhill Street, between Haymarket Square and Traverse Street, has been purchased by Ruth B. Delano. This property is valued at \$40,000, of which \$29,800 is on the land.

Redmond & Co., of New York have taken a lease of space on the top floor of the First National Building at 1 Federal Street.

PRESQUE ISLE HAS CELEBRATION

Citizens Join in Honoring Senatorial Nominee

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Nov. 3 (AP)—Bonfires flared here last night and citizens joined in a torchlight parade with bands and mounted national guardsmen, in celebration for Arthur R. Gould, victorious Republican United States Senatorial nominee in the special primary.

The parade ended at the Opera House where prominent citizens addressed the throng. Later the celebration was continued in a victory ball.

Late returns from small towns and plantations yesterday increased the lead of Mr. Gould over his opponents in the four-cornered Republican primary for nomination for United States Senator. With all but 64 towns and plantations heard from the vote stood: Gould 25,334, Baxter 21,801, Buzzell 14,805, Jack 1181.

WHEATON COLLEGE CHOIR ORGANIZES

NORTON, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—The choir of Wheaton College, which sings at the morning and evening services each Sunday, has been organized for the year, under the leadership of Miss Nesta Lloyd Williams, instructor in music. The student leader is Altie L. Webber '28 of Auburn, Me., who is also head of the music club.

George Ketcham, field agent for Hampton Institute, will speak at Wheaton on Nov. 4, at 7:30 p. m. The Hampton Institute Quartet will be present, and will sing some of the plantation songs of the South.

Wheaton College will be represented at the inauguration of the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, as president of Union Theological Seminary, by Mrs. Kate Upton Clark, a trustee of the college, and a graduate of the class of 1869.

BELGIANS IN TOUR OF BOSTON HARBOR

Three Belgians, guests of the Chamber of Commerce, today were taken on a tour of inspection of Boston Harbor. The party is making general study of trade conditions and are being entertained by the Foreign Trade committee of the chamber, represented by its secretary, Donald E. Walbur.

The guests are: Col. J. Chabanne, manager of the Belgian Trade Commission at Montreal; Leon Legeard, a prominent exporter and importer at Antwerp, and Baron Gaston de Bethune, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Belgian Artillery Reserves and a director of the Belgian Airways.

GROCERS URGE DAY OF REST

PUERLO, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—A law, providing that all grocery stores close at least one day a week, is to be proposed at the next Legislature by the Colorado Retail Merchants' Association. The organization unanimously passed a resolution favoring the law at its annual convention held here.

This lease was made through the offices of C. W. Whittier and Brother, the W. H. Ballard Company also figured in this transaction.

The W. H. Ballard Company reported these leases:

Wheeling Steel Corporation has taken a lease of space on the seventh floor of the Statler Building; Roy A. Davidson has taken a lease of space in the building at 851-857 Boylston street from the E. F. Mahady Company; Henry Havelock Pierce has

taken a lease of space in the building at 671 Boylston Street from the E. F. Mahady Company.

The entire property at 1337-1357 Washington Street, corner of and 40-46 Waltham Street has been sold by Ernest W. Allard to Robert P. and Julius L. Cable. This property consists of two four-story buildings and one six-story building, together with 23,433 square feet. The total assessed valuation is \$115,900.

The new buyers are spending a large amount of money on the improvement of the premises, and intend to occupy a large portion for their own business, the Cable Manufacturing Company. This sale was negotiated through Walter E. Guyette, Inc., and William Pease O'Brien.

Sale has been closed conveying the eight-room modern house at 85 Barrows Street, Dedham, to Edith L. Fournier. The former owner was Charles Thayer. Sale was made by Charles G. Clapp Company.

New Apartment Development Designed for Boston



Modern Structure to Be Erected on Site Formerly Occupied by F. Blackwood Fay Residence.

No Tipping' Is Edict of University Club

Acceptance Means Instant Dismissal of Employee, Members Are Told

The new University Club of Boston, which will be formally opened to its members Nov. 13, has settled the perennial problem, to tip or not to tip, with an official "No."

Under the caption "No Gratuities, Please," the University Club News, announcing that tips are banned and urging that patrons refrain from offering them, comments editorially as follows:

"We want to bring to your attention the very important matter of tipping employees for services rendered. The board of governors has constantly had in mind the idea of making this club your home, a place where you may come and enjoy its comforts, read, dine, sleep, relax as you wish, and when you wish. It is

"Every employee is told at the time of employment that the acceptance of any gratuity means immediate dismissal, as the direct compensation in every case is deemed

"Naturally any member offering gratuities places the employee in a rather difficult position. It is so much easier for everyone if the offer is not made at all. You will get just as good service in this club without the extra fee as you would if you offered generously."

"This matter of tips is a moot question, and invariably must be decided one way or another in every institution. In our club gratuities have been banned. As the practice is so common both in this country and abroad, and as tipping is so frequently taken as a matter of course, we are stressing the vital necessity of refraining from the giving of

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FULLER VICTORY PLEASES DRY'S

(Continued from Page 1)

Coolidge was not an issue of the campaign, but I shall support him in all matters that will promote the welfare of the people of the community. I want to thank the small army of volunteer workers in every part of the State who, without thought of self, gave energy and enthusiasm to the common cause.

"Proud of our heritage, let us all renew fealty to this great State and go forward shoulder to shoulder to increase its prestige and extend its sphere of usefulness."

Due to the election of David L. Walsh many divergent issues entered. The condition of the textile industry causing the closing of some mills and the operations of others on part time, was made much of by Mr. Walsh, who sought to impress the voters that Mr. Butler and the Republican tariff legislation were responsible. In New Bedford, Mr. Butler's own city, Walsh led him by over 700 votes. The same campaign had its effect in Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and other large industrial mill centers.

Mr. Butler, in his contest for Mr. Lodge's seat in the Senate, to which Governor Coolidge had appointed him in 1924, championed the protective tariff, and when President Coolidge endorsed him and promised to come home to vote, the Senator went farther and asked the people to vote for him as an endorsement of the President.

Governor Fuller accepted Mr. Gas-ton's wet challenge; and said that he was, and always had been, dry, but that such an issue had no place in the gubernatorial campaign, as wet and dry legislation lies with the Congress alone.

While Colonel Gaston took for his main campaign issue the wet plank in the Democratic platform and a wet bill which had been prepared for him by friends in Congress, Mr. Fuller reviewed the economic success of his administration, asserting that of all the states, taxes in Massachusetts alone had not advanced in the last two years.

For many days Mr. Fuller continued to review his labor as Governor, while Colonel Gaston talked of the wet cause. Mr. Butler the tariff and the necessity of supporting the President in Congress, and Mr. Walsh the textile situation and his opponent's record as Senator and national committeeman. Then Mr. Fuller, about one week ago, took the offensive and told the people, that Colonel Gaston had been a director of the Boston Elevated, one of its legal counsel for years, with large fees, and that he is a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He sought to prove that Colonel Gaston was not friendly to organized labor.

Mr. Fuller's vigorous campaign, his record as Governor, his business affiliations, his outspoken affirmation of his unchangeable dryness, all told in the result. Mr. Fuller's campaign, and that waged by Francis G. Allen, Republican Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the other candidates for state offices, the fact that Massachusetts is a normally Republican State told, and told heavily.

The fact that the Governor led the State ticket by but 35,375 while he had 126,000 more votes than Mr. Butler is considered significant of the cross-currents which from start to finish characterized this campaign.

After the result of the senatorial contest was ascertained, friends of Mr. Butler announced that he will probably resign as chairman of the Republican National Committee, possibly before next Monday. In view of the friendship existing between him and the President, Mr. Butler will probably continue as National Committeeman from Massachusetts, it is added. He left Boston this morning, going to Martha's Vineyard, where he will remain for several days.

In Suffolk County, aside from the interest taken in the senatorial and gubernatorial contests, the campaign of the three candidates for district attorney was an outstanding feature.

William J. Foley, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of nearly 45,000 over Thomas C. O'Brien, present district attorney and Republican candidate, and Charles G. Keene, Independent. The returns gave Mr. Foley 96,146 votes, Mr. O'Brien 55,349 and Mr. Keene 25,012.

Mr. O'Brien had been defeated in the primaries by Mr. Foley, but secured the Democratic nomination, ordinarily equivalent to an election in Suffolk County.

Mr. O'Brien had been a candidate in the Republican primaries for the nomination by that party, as well. Two years ago he was elected by means of the Republican nomination, Democrat though he was. In the Republican primaries in September, Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, was also a candidate for the nomination but he made this contest on "stickers" because he had failed to file proper nomination papers which would have placed his name on the Republican primary ballot.

After the primaries both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Keene demanded a recount and the Board of Election Commissioners returned Mr. Keene a winner on "stickers." Mr. O'Brien appealed to the Supreme Court and after an auditor had reversed the Election Board's finding, the case was heard before a single justice of the court and then the full bench, at each of which occasions Mr. O'Brien was declared the Republican nominee. Then Mr. Keene ran as independent citizen candidate.

RETURNS IN BOSTON

U. S. SENATOR	51,555
Butler (R.)	51,555
Walsh (D.)	121,854
Walsh's plurality, 70,299	
VOTE OF 1924:	
Gillett	74,253
Walsh	151,796
Walsh's plurality, 77,543	
GOVERNOR	
Fuller (R.)	76,001
Gaston (D.)	100,125
Gaston's plurality, 24,134	
VOTE OF 1924:	
Gillett	38,511
Curley	57,324
Curley's plurality, 57,123	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY	95,146
Foley (D.)	95,146
Keene (Ind.)	53,349
O'Brien (R.)	53,349
O'Brien's plurality, 41,797	

STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR	
Alvan T. Kelley of Malden (R.)	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOE	
Frank G. Allen of Norwood (R.)	
SECRETARY	
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (R.)	
TREASURER	
William S. Youngman of Brookline (R.)	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	
Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge (R.)	
U. S. SENATOR	
David L. Walsh of Fitchburg (D.)	
CONGRESSMEN	
Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge (R.)	
First District	
Henry L. Bowles of Springfield (R.)	
Second District	
Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg (R.)	
Fourth District	
George R. Stobbs of Worcester (R.)	
Fifth District	
Edith Nurse Rogers of Lowell (R.)	
Sixth District	
A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester (R.)	
Seventh District	
William P. Connelly Jr. of Lynn (D.)	
Eighth District	
Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge (R.)	
Tenth District	
John J. Dougherty of Boston (D.)	
Eleventh District	
George Holden Tinkham of Boston (R.)	
Twelfth District	
James A. Gallivan of Boston (D.)	
Thirteenth District	
Robert L. Walsh of Waltham (R.)	
Fourteenth District	
Louis A. Frothingham of Easton (R.)	
Fifteenth District	
Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro (R.)	
Sixteenth District	
Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable (R.)	
GOVERNOR COUNCILOR	
Mark D. Duff of New Bedford (R.)	
Charles E. Nichols of Quincy (R.)	
Charles S. Smith of Lincoln (R.)	
James F. Powers, Boston (R.)	
Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn (R.)	
John F. Quinn of Somerville (R.)	
Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester (R.)	
Francis W. Aldrich, Springfield (R.)	
SENATOR	
Harvey A. Gallup of North Adams (R.)	
BERKSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE AND HAMPTON	
Frederick E. Judd of Southampton (R.)	
BRISTOL	
James G. Moran of Mansfield (R.)	
Walter E. McLane of Fall River (R.)	
Alfred M. Bessette of New Bedford (R.)	
CAPE AND PLUMTH	
Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham (R.)	
ESSEX	
Charles H. Annis of Lynn (R.)	
George F. Fairbanks of Salem (R.)	
Charles C. Hayes of Melrose (R.)	
John Sauter of Greenfield (R.)	
Charles H. Holmes of Irving (R.)	
HAMPDEN	
Daniel W. O'Connor of Palmer (D.)	
Albert J. Scott of West Springfield (D.)	
William J. Stevens of Springfield (D.)	
Patrick E. Grannan of Springfield (R.)	
John K. Joy Jr. of Springfield (R.)	
Julius D. Griggs of Springfield (D.)	
John K. Joy Jr. of Springfield (R.)	
Alfred C. Parker of Springfield (R.)	
James D. Bentley of Springfield (R.)	
MIDDLESEX	
James E. Mahler of Cambridge (D.)	
George C. McMeniman of Cambridge (D.)	
Daniel A. Martin of Melrose (D.)	
NIDDESEY	
Edward T. Smeaton of Marlboro (R.)	
Clarence P. Kidder of Cambridge (R.)	
Warren C. Dodge of Somerville (R.)	
Alvin E. Bliss of Melrose (R.)	
George C. Warren of Arlington (R.)	
Joseph R. Cotter of Lexington (R.)	
Walter Perham of Melrose (R.)	
NORFOLK AND MIDDLESEX	
Samuel H. Wragg of Needham (R.)	
NORFOLK AND PLUMTH	
Walter Shrubsole of Somerville (D.)	
NORFOLK AND SUPPORT	
Erland F. Fish of Brookline (R.)	
NORFOLK	
Henry L. Kinney of Quincy (R.)	
PLYMOUTH	
George W. Nichols of Weymouth (R.)	
REPRESENTATIVES	
Charles H. Annis of Lynn (R.)	
George F. Fairbanks of Salem (R.)	
Charles C. Hayes of Melrose (R.)	
John Sauter of Greenfield (R.)	
Charles H. Holmes of Irving (R.)	
BERKSHIRE	
Edwin L. Olander of Northampton (R.)	
W. Bradford Davis of Haverhill (R.)	
Hugh A. Clegg, Melrose (R.)	
FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE	
George K. Pond of Greenfield (R.)	
HAMPTON	
George D. Chamberlain of Springfield (R.)	
Daniel A. Martin of Melrose (D.)	
MIDDLESEX	
Edward T. Smeaton of Marlboro (R.)	
Clarence P. Kidder of Cambridge (R.)	
Warren C. Dodge of Somerville (R.)	
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George C. Warren of Arlington (R.)	
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Samuel H. Wragg of Needham (R.)	
NORFOLK AND PLUMTH	
Walter Shrubsole of Somerville (D.)	
NORFOLK AND SUPPORT	
Erland F. Fish of Brookline (R.)	
NORFOLK	
Henry L. Kinney of Quincy (R.)	
REPRESENTATIVES	
Harry A. Albright of Barnstable (R.)	
Francis H. Perry of Brewster (R.)	
John E. Thayer Jr. of Lancaster (R.)	
BERKSHIRE	
Robert E. Bigney of Boston (D.)	
James E. Bacon, Boston (R.)	
Thomas H. Blodau, Boston (R.)	
WORCESTER	
Charles W. Johnson, Worcester (R.)	
Samuel S. Holton, Worcester (R.)	
Charles H. Hartman of Gardner (R.)	
Albert M. Crockett of Millard (R.)	
WORCESTER AND HAMPTON	
John E. Thayer Jr. of Lancaster (R.)	
REPRESENTATIVES	
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Albert M. Crockett of Millard (R.)	
WORCESTER AND HAMPTON	
John E. Thayer Jr. of Lancaster (R.)	
REPRESENTATIVES	
BOSTON VOTE BY WARDS	
Fuller, Gaston, Butler, Walsh, Foley, Keane, O'Brien	
Ward 1..... 2542 6304 1646 7321 5877 2412	
Ward 2..... 2066 6570 910 7773 6284 1988	
Ward 3..... 1596 5158 1067 5907 5288 403	
Ward 4..... 2309 5221 2231 4689 4182 1068	
Ward 5..... 5005 6005 2221 4689 4182 1068	
Ward 6..... 1842 7038 905 7988 7667 230	
Ward 7..... 6050 5950 925 6924 6432 197	
Ward 8..... 1724 3514 1059 5121 4225 1510	
Ward 9..... 2490 4203 1521 4385 3322 615	
Ward 10..... 1767 3522 925 5076 5421 353	
Ward 11..... 2052 4154 1521 5076 5421 353	
Ward 12..... 4549 2962 3145 4272 7767 1023	
Ward 13..... 3038 5231 1786 6229 5249 634	
Ward 14..... 5192 3231 22	

RAILROAD AIDS FRENCH CHILD

Employees' Families Enjoy Season of Country and Seaside Life

DUNKIRK, France (Special Correspondence)—This summer the Dunkirk children of employees of the Northern Railway of France have been enjoying seaside holidays at the rate of 25 francs a day. This is an interesting experiment on the part of a railway company to help the men and their families. It is also an effort to improve the welfare of a number of children taken from the congested districts of certain industrial towns in the north of France, and for that reason has attracted so much public interest that Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain have both paid special visits to see the work.

The holiday home is situated in a large building, formerly used as a sheep farm at St. Pol-sur-Mer, about three miles outside Dunkirk. It is in the center of the Cité Jardin that has been built in that locality for the accommodation of railway employees. Mme. Marguerite Grange, a lady well-known in France for her social activities, is in charge of this colony, which is carried on under the auspices of the railway company, and owes much to the inspiration of M. Dautry, the chief engineer of the Northern Railway.

Two Installments of Children

The children from 5 to 7 years old stay from June 1 to July 15, and schoolboys and schoolgirls of from 8 to 12 years of age, come from July 20 to Sept. 15. Many of the children that I saw there during a recent visit remain for the whole of this time, and looked as brown as berries.

The children of railway servants, not only from the Nord, but also from the Chemin de Fer de l'Est, are received on the written application of the parents under certain conditions. The cost of board and lodging varies according to the total number of the children in the family. For a son or daughter the cost is 6.5 francs a day, but for a family with five children or more, the charge made for each child in the holiday home is only 2.50 francs. The railway company have provided the buildings and equipment, but the home is now so run that it need not be subsidized, as the daily charges cover expenses.

The children rise at 7:30, and have to wash, and make their own beds. At 8:30 a.m. petit déjeuner is served. During the morning there are games and physical training carried out under the direction of experienced gymnastic instructors. From 11 till 1:30 all children have to rest. There is a free time until lunch at midday.

Good Bathing

At 2:30 if the weather is good, all the children march down to the sea-shore singing songs. They bathe and play games and remain on the sands until 6 o'clock. Supper is at 6:30; bed time at 8, and all lights have to be out by 8:30.

On Sundays the children get up at 8. There is a religious service in the morning that is voluntary according to the wishes of the parents, and the children have a walk in the afternoon instead of going on the sands.

In the dormitories, which contain 50 or 60 beds and a separate cubicle for a supervisor in each, the walls are decorated with railway posters. Thanks to the generosity of the London & Northeastern Railway, many of these posters are of English towns. I found that the children greatly admired York Minster, and

others took an interest in the brown roofs of fishermen's cottages in a picture of Whitby, thus learning something of the neighboring country, Great Britain.

On the day of my visit there were 230 children altogether in the colony. The total staff was composed of Mme. Grange, five women and two men, the one for gymnastics and the other for swimming. The officials of the railway company who serve on the committee, including M. Dautry, the chief engineer, M. Dassencourt and M. Schuhler, are well satisfied at the beneficial results of this holiday home.

FEDERAL PROMOTION OF TRAVEL SOUGHT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Advertising of America's attractions by the Federal Government, to encourage travel in the United States, was proposed by the American Travel Development Association's executive committee, in session here. It was estimated that \$1,000,000,000 is spent every year by Americans traveling abroad.

The committee also advocated that the Interstate Commerce Commission ask Congress for legislation to give the commission control of interstate motorbus traffic. Charles F. Hatfield, secretary of the association, stated that while many bus lines are well equipped to give the service advertised, other lines justified such legislation.

Harry N. Burhans, secretary of the tourist bureau of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, was re-elected president of the association. Mr. Hatfield, one of the founders of the organization, when it was formed five years ago, was made general secretary. Lee Barrett of the Detroit tourist and convention bureau, was named vice-president.

COST OF BOOTLEGGING EXPECTED TO END IT

NEW ORLEANS (Special Correspondence)—The bootlegger's overhead will eventually put him out of business," according to O. D. Jackson, prohibition administrator, who in addition to serving as the dry chieftain of the tenth prohibition district has made enforcement generalissimo of the Mississippi Valley under designation from Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as co-ordinating official for enforcement agencies in the valley states from Iowa to the Gulf and El Paso to Georgia.

Enforcement agencies under Mr. Jackson's immediate direction in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, have been taking a toll of \$1,000,000 a year from the bootleg industry for the last four years. The children rise at 7:30, and have to wash, and make their own beds. At 8:30 a.m. petit déjeuner is served. During the morning there are games and physical training carried out under the direction of experienced gymnastic instructors. From 11 till 1:30 all children have to rest. There is a free time until lunch at midday.

ONTARIO IS PROMISED HIGHWAY EXTENSION

STRATHROY, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Ontario is to assume construction of 500 miles of new paving. If the government of G. H. Ferguson is returned to office in the forthcoming election, the highway program will be carried out according to details announced here by G. S. Henry, Minister of Highways.

"With the increasing traffic that we have to deal with in this Province from year to year," said Mr. Henry, "it is now deemed advisable to add to the present system of 1870 miles about 500 miles of new provincial highway." Among the important links to be paved in the new program are many that will add to the attractiveness of tourist routes, including roads that lead from the border to London and other inland cities.

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Kentuckians Would Preserve These Falls



Cumberland Falls, Which Conservationists Would Defend Against Commercial Exploitation, Are 125 Feet in Width and Vary in Height From 56 to 85 Feet.

Cumberland Falls Defenders Awaiting Federal Decision

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—Kentucky is waiting hopefully for a decision from the Federal Power Commission as to the fate of Cumberland Falls, one of the unspoiled beauty spots in the Cumberland Mountains.

The Inland hydroelectric interests, which two years ago constructed the largest rock-filled power dam in the world on the Dix River in Kentucky, seek to divert the waters of the Cumberland River, which now dash over the 75-foot waterfall into a whirling pool below, into a flume tunneled through a mountain, to operate a power plant nearly a mile below the site of the falls.

William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky, the State Park Commission, the National Conference on State Parks and the Ohio Valley Regional Conference on State Parks, together with a number of automobile clubs, women's organizations, sportsmen's societies and conservationists have gone on record against what they term the destruction of the falls for commercial purposes.

Recent proposals, it is understood, have been made whereby the hydroelectric interests, in case the permit is granted, would guarantee that a minimum flow of water would at all times run over the falls. This proposal is opposed by those who favor retaining the falls and territory surrounding it for a state park and recreational center. It has been a summer resort for 75 years, but is not as widely patronized as some of the better known natural wonders, because difficult of access.

The conservationists contend that the dams and power plant would convert the natural scenery into a

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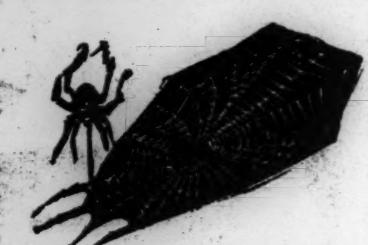
Book Printing and Illustration an Art With French Publishers

Characteristic Work of Contemporary Artists of First Rank in Paris Appears in the New Editions

TO MAKE a book was once, in the history of printing, to make a beautiful book. That happy era may have vanished, but the art and science of printing occupies a place of high honor in France today as always. Was it not a French king, indeed, Louis XII, who in 1513 spoke of the invention of printing as something more divine than human? It is the sensitiveness of the French graphic sense which has stimulated, even more than the patronage of kings, the production of finely printed, beautifully illustrated books.

French printing knew a period of extreme dullness in the nineteenth century; man had not yet mastered his printing machines and the old hand skill had been lost. With the beginning of the twentieth century printing began to enjoy a remarkable renaissance in France. The war delayed for half a dozen years the growth of this movement, but since 1920 it has flowered in the most interesting manner. Even though the actual output of books may be smaller than in some neighboring countries, the number of publishing houses seems to increase daily.

The term publishing house sounds a little too pretentious to describe the small French éditeur, who more likely than not is also a bookseller or a printer. Or the publisher may be a writer who even with the example of Balzac's disastrous printing ventures in the rue Visconti be-



Small Wood-Cut Made by Clement-Serreau and Used to Decorate "La Mademoiselle Claudine" by Colette. "Le Livre Moderne Illustré" Series, Published by J. Ferenzi et Fils, Paris.

fore him, hopes to make an income out of the business. The old Latin quarter is literally honeycombed with dark shops which sell books or print visiting cards, and out of which, from time to time, emerge volumes of real beauty and worth. The personal and uncommercial note seems to characterize fine printing in France today. These casual volumes brought out by obscure publishers are more often than not paid for by the author, and, in all probability, illustrated by a friend of the author; thus the volume achieves the unity of coming out of intimacy and close co-operation.

Paper-Backed
There is always the chance that such a work may become, through the occult workings of whatever law makes a modern book "rare" and sought after, one of the few of each season which becomes a collector's treasure and which in time brings a high price at auction. Many of these handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated books have slight if any literary interest. Very often they are merely *jeu d'esprit*—captioned caricatures, a single page or a slender volume of lyrics. On the other hand, it is difficult to think of a classic of this or an earlier century which has not been enshrined in a suitable and distinctive setting, and Bossard issues a series of *Chefs d'œuvre méconnus* covering the field of near-classics. The soundness of the French paper-back volume cannot be commended too strongly. The ephemeres vanish automatically, the good book persists through the force of its own vitality and within the course of a few years is republished fittingly. In reprinting the classics of other centuries in limited and fine editions, the use of the title-page of the original edition and the reproduction of old engravings lends the book dignity and charm. This is a field which has been thoroughly exploited in the past few years, and more and more French publishers are turning their attention to contemporaries, near-contemporaries, and to foreign classics.

One of the most obvious reasons why French illustrated books are so successful is that no French artist, whatever may be his fame or honors, regards book illustration as an inferior art. Picasso, Matisse, Derain, Vlaminck, Laurencin, Van Dongen, Friesz, Fujita—virtually all of the first-rank artists who live in Paris have from time to time turned their hands to book illustration.

Poet and Editor
In the front rank of the new printing movement in France is François Bernouard, whose establishment in the Rue des Saints-Pères is an artist's workshop. A poet himself, Bernouard has been particularly happy in his small editions of modern poets. His Walt Whitman's "The Sleepers" with woodcuts by Marcel Gaillard (there have appeared both English and French editions, the latter translated by Leon Bazzette), is very beautiful. Bernouard has published several Oriental items of considerable interest, among which is the "Haggada de Pessah," translated from the Hebrew by Edmund Fleg and decorated with the color prints of Janice Aglioni. Another of Bernouard's successes is a

lisher's mark (three mountains and a bird) on every page.

The Mornay Edition

Even a short list of contemporary illustrated books must include the Mornay edition of Anatole France with engravings by Barthélémy. The Calman Levy edition of "Œuvres Complètes" of France is apportioned among a rather long list of artists for illustration, among whom are d'Edge Legrand and Carle. The charm and sensitivity of the colored engravings of Charles Laborde have won the volume, which he has illustrated, a very special vogue. The delicacy and sharp linear effects achieved in the engravings of J. E. Labouroux have given him a following even outside of France. Something of Hermès David's "quaint" manner is found in the water colors



Wood-Cut by Ch. J. Halle, Made for "La Femme et la Pantin," by Pierre Louys, in "Livre de Demain," Published by Le Arthème Fayard, Paris.

of Charles Martin, to be seen among other places—in the pages of P. J. Toulet's "Le Mariage de Don Quichotte." Of quite a different tempo are Vlaminck's lithographs for Radiguet's "Le Diable au Corps" and Mirande's "Lithographs for Maurice's "Le Balzar au Lepreux."

Some mention, at least, must be made of illustrated travel books, of which such quantities are produced in France. Emile-Paul issues a very beautiful series, "Portrait de la France," containing, for example, "Paray-le-Monial" by Henri de Regnier and "Bordeaux" by Mauriac, with frontispiece etching by Andre d'Hote. Many of these have considerable distinction, but are too numerous and too various to be considered here. There are from time to time in Paris exhibitions of modern books which are interesting to the amateur bibliophile and useful to the printer and artist. In 1925 there was the exhibition of the Fédération des Arts Décoratifs. A permanent exhibition—easier of access than the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale—is, however, needed.

Quality of Paper
"L'Imagerie Populaire" by Pierre-Louis Duchartre and René Saulnier shows concretely how the modern woodcut has evolved. This comprehensive and delightful volume of popular legendry in France from the fifteenth century down to the Second Empire is profusely illustrated with reproductions of the woodcuts, engravings, and colored prints of each period and form, indeed, a history of the art of illustration.

The paper used in the modern French illustrated book (not includ-



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MANITOBA TELEPHONES
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WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The government-owned Manitoba telephone system will show a surplus of \$200,000 on its 1924 operations. It is estimated by John Lowry, telephones commissioner, in his monthly report to R. W. Craig, minister of telephones.

For the 10 months of the fiscal year, the surplus amounts to \$157,615, and Mr. Lowry has even confidence of reaching the \$200,000 mark.

He proposes to apply this surplus to reducing the deficit of \$300,000 against the system.

During the month of September there was an appreciable increase in the number of telephones in use in the province, the total now being over 70,000, with approximately 40,000 in Winnipeg alone. Winnipeg telephones are now entirely automatic in operation, this city being the first in Canada to discard the manual system completely.

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Kuomintang to Clear Itself of Avowed Communist Leaders

Southern Revolutionary Party Issues a Statement of Policy and Purposes—Desires to Conciliate Foreign Interests as Far as Possible

BY MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—The Kuomintang, or Southern Revolutionary Party, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, has just issued a long statement of policy and purposes, a statement

sistently urged the cancellation of unequal treaties. Toward foreigners and foreign governments the party has never entertained feelings of animosity. Where any country seeks to act toward us in a spirit of imperialism, we are bound to combat its policy. When any country treats China on a footing of equality we must exhibit toward it the most cordial friendship, to the mutual benefit, materially and culturally, of both countries. Hence, among the powers having relations with China, there is no exclusiveness as to which is to be accounted our friend. For the measure of friendship is equality of treatment and the test of it is the conclusion of new treaties on a basis of reciprocal respect for each other's sovereignty. We trust that our fellow-citizens will recognize clearly the lines of distinction regarding this important matter and, animated by the true spirit of nationalism, strive to the end.

A Favorable Reception

"4. Industrial development. Economic depression and financial chaos in our country have reached an acute stage, so that the development of our resources has become a pressing necessity. This party is determined that the people, although sorely wounded, should not be forever and indefinitely torn by war and strife, and that every effort should be made to put an early end to conflict. The industrial development of China should then be undertaken in accordance with Dr. Sun's plans, while, obedient to the Kuomintang's principles, the evils of class strife should be removed.

"In furtherance, then, of the above four points, the Kuomintang will devote all its efforts, but it especially hopes that the citizens of the whole country will also work unitedly for their early realization. The future of the Republic is at stake.

Signed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, this statement has been distributed throughout the Republic. A favorable reaction is already apparent. In Shanghai especially it has been received with quiet approval by the members of and sympathizers with the Cantonese party. For obvious reasons that approval is not openly manifested, but sympathy with the southern movement is undoubtedly spreading. The declaration regarding the Communists in the Kuomintang is particularly approved, even though it is to some degree discounted by many.

Opposition to Bolshevikism

But the main issue here, to those Chinese who are more or less undecided as between Sun Chuan-feng and the Kuomintang, has been that of Soviet control of the latter, an anti-Chinese interest, especially among the Japanese. If it can be established to the general satisfaction that Canton is not dominated by Moscow—and there is much reason to believe that it is not—the moral strength of the Kuomintang, and very likely its physical strength, is certain.

Foreign Policy

"2. Reorganization of the Nationalist Government. This was first suggested by the president of the party, Dr. Sun, in 1924, in his 'Outline of National Construction,' in order to represent the interests of the people and uphold the independence of the nation. After Dr. Sun passed on the Nationalist Party was established in Canton. But besides being restricted in area, it has not been able to carry out the tasks set before it. Moreover, during the short period of its existence many of its policies and actions have not met with the approval of the people. Its headquarters should now be removed to the centrally-located cities of Wu-Han and, in accord with our leader's teachings, it should be carefully reorganized, so that, under the best minds of the nation, it may labor zealously for the welfare of the people.

"3. Foreign Policy. In seeking to establish the freedom and independence of China, this party has con-

tinued to study the principles of the party but who have not thoroughly understood them, begin to experience doubts, while those who understand the principles but who have not yet joined in the work of the party feel considerable difficulties. This is a misfortune and is the reason for the resolutions passed last year at the fourth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, regarding the removal from party membership of the Communists, and the purging of the party.

"Today, Wu Pei-fu, the militarist who has brought so many evils to the country, has been cast out by the people, and this party's Northern Expeditionary Forces have, within the space of one month, entered victoriously into the Wu-Han cities. At the moment when the revolution is beginning its developments, it is essential that there should be unity

between the Kuomintang and the Communists.

During the month of September there was an appreciable increase in the number of telephones in use in the province, the total now being over 70,000, with approximately 40,000 in Winnipeg alone. Winnipeg telephones are now entirely automatic in operation, this city being the first in Canada to discard the manual system completely.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Dance in the Animal Kingdom

WHEN Billy, the brown bear, and Millie, his brown sister, found the old tree trunk full of honey, they were so beside themselves with joy that they could hardly wait to run home and tell their parents.

"Oh, Mamma, let us eat it right away."

"No, dear. You must not be a piggy. Let us share the honey with the rest of the bears. Winter is coming, and they will like the taste of such nice honey."

Billy and Millie were not sure that they liked the plan of sharing the honey, for that would mean that they would not have such a large share of the sweet juice. But when their big, jolly papa suggested that they give a dance or have a party and divide the honey at the party, the two little bears were overcome with joy.

"May we ask Johnny and Bella, and Beaser, and Bumpkins, and we Dot, and all our friends?"

"Yes, there is enough honey for all the bears in the woods, and we need leave no one out," said Father Bear.

So the Bears immediately set about asking all their friends. Father Bear cleared a space for a dance floor and hired a cricket band to furnish music for the dancers. Mother Bear cooked little cakes to eat with the honey. Soon all were ready, and the Bear family had only to wait for the time for the dance.

All too soon the wait was over, and the evening of the dance had arrived. There were bears of every color, shape, size and kind ever seen. Tony, a beautiful white bear, had been visiting a cousin, but he was invited to the party, too, although he was not of the neighborhood.

The Library

Austria's National Library

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence
AUSTRIA'S National Library, in celebrating, this year its two hundredth anniversary, recalls the fact that in the sixteenth century it ranked with those of Paris and Rome as one of the three greatest libraries of the world.

It is difficult to say with its 1,200,000 volumes where Vienna stands today among those cities possessing famous libraries. It is possible that in size it might no longer be placed among the first three, but it is almost certain that in the richness of its treasures, such as old books, manuscripts and paintings, there are few to equal it. It has, for example, the renowned seventeenth-century collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Old Spanish plays, Netherland manuscripts, also historical Slav and Hungarian documents, works in which medieval court festivals are exquisitely portrayed, an unrivaled collection of 100,000 portraits, old and new original music manuscripts, and numerous rare works on the theater (now put into a separate section) combine to make this Vienna library unique in Europe.

In honor of this two hundredth anniversary, the library has been freshly whitewashed, this coat of paint serving most signally to bring out the fine architecture of the building, the plans for which were drawn up by that master of baroque, Fischer von Erlach. Construction was commenced by him in 1726, but was completed by his son. The edifice shows unmistakable signs of French influence, particularly in the door and windows. On the other hand, there are evidences in the cupolas and in the decorations of the highest baroque taste, which drew its original inspiration from the Italian renaissance architecture.

Prior to 1918, the Austrian National Library was known as the

Everyone laughed and enjoyed the fun. As Father Bear looked around and saw that all were having a very good time, he felt very glad indeed that he had insisted that his family share the honey with all the bears.

After each had had his fill of the sweet honey and the delicious cakes, there was more dancing and then the party broke up. But the Bears' house and yard was not left a scene of confusion. Many of the kind and thoughtful bears stayed and helped to clean up the remains of the party.

As Billy and Millie were snuggling into their little warm bed that night, Billy said,

"Milly, I'm ever so glad that we divided the honey with the other bears, aren't you?"

"Yes, Billy," murmured his sister in a sleepy voice.

"Don't go to sleep yet, Millie," said Billy, as he gently punched his roly-poly little sister. "Do you remember that little black bear we found along the roadside this afternoon? That little bear was able to come to the party, and has told me that he had not had anything to eat for three days. The berries are all dead, and there is little left for bears to eat. I'm surely glad we found him and asked him to the party, for he might have gone hungry for a much longer time. Tomorrow I'm going to take him some of my bread and porridge, and ask him to play with me sometime. He was such a cute bear—and he liked the honey—so much!" Billy's voice trailed off sleepily and in a few minutes both little Bears were fast asleep.

Entrance Court of the Austrian National Library



and those interested in library development in touch with librarians, public, state, private, and special, throughout the world, to give information concerning interesting or notable collections and to share workable ideas for library service.

That the library column, since its beginning, Nov. 1, 1922, has been widely appreciated is evidenced from the letters received from librarians far and near. That it may continue to serve with increasing effectiveness and to be a channel for the exchange of helpful ideas among librarians everywhere is the hope of those in charge.

For the convenience of those who are keeping a file of the articles, a check list indexing the columns for the year is published below.

Oct. 14, 1925—Oct. 27, 1926

Oct. 21—Zagreb Library Celebrates Ter-centenary. Zagreb, Croatia.

Last Year's Check List (Nov. 5, 1924

—Oct. 14, 1925)

Oct. 28—Special Collections in Indiana Libraries. Florence Venn.

Nov. 4—Local Needs Elementary Schools. San Antonio, Tex.

Nov. 11—Library of the League of Nations Union. London.

Nov. 18—The Library for Citizenship in England. Ernest Baker.

Dec. 25—Winnetka's Graded Book List for Children.

Dec. 2—Public Library in a Community House. Ruth Rohr.

Dec. 9—The Stevenson Room of the American Library Association. Chicago.

Dec. 16—Baron Lipperheide's Costume.

Dec. 22—Louvain Library. America's Million-Dollar Gift.

Dec. 30—Making Books Accessible. Arthur E. Bestwick.

Jan. 6—More Books for Rural Louisiana.

Jan. 13—Library Conditions in Shantung. John C. B. Kwei.

Jan. 20—Use of Stanford University Library.

Jan. 27—The New Town Library of Prague. Prague.

Feb. 13—Deutsche Bibliothek in Training for Librarians.

Feb. 19—Book Reach Quizote Island. Recreational Reading Committee Los Angeles.

Feb. 17—When Is a Branch Library Justified? Helen T. Kennedy.

Feb. 24—Libraries in General Localities. Santa Fe, N. M.

Mar. 3—Do Young People Read? Spokane, Wash.

Mar. 10—Centralization and Publicity Factors of Success. Milwaukee.

Mar. 17—Trinity College Library. Dublin.

Mar. 24—Definition and Purpose of Library Reading Courses. Chicago.

Mar. 31—The Lincoln Library of Prof. Peter A. B. Morris. Society of Writers.

Apr. 7—Books and Libraries in Australasia.

Apr. 14—Croatian Parliamentary Documents at Quebec. Quebec.

Apr. 21—French Libraries Compared to American. Paris.

Apr. 28—Ordering Books for Some Famous Men. Headington.

May 5—Public Libraries in Italy. Rome.

May 12—The Chinese Library Development. John C. B. Kwei.

May 19—The Co-operative Reference Library. London.

May 26—Ordering Books for a University Library.

June 2—Books in California Library World.

June 9—The British Library of Political and Economic Science. Prof. B. M. Headlam.

June 16—The British Library of Political and Economic Science. Prof. B. M. Headlam.

June 23—Tour of American Libraries. Providence. R. L. Harry Lyman Koopman.

June 30—Books in the League of Nations. Florence Wilson.

July 7—Bringing Books and Children to the Library. Los Angeles, Calif.

July 14—The Individual and His Reading Course. Indianapolis, Ind.

July 21—Detention House Library a Progressive Force. Vienna.

July 28—Serving Through an Adult Education Department. Portland, Ore.

Aug. 4—The Volksbibliotheks in the Dutch East Indies. Singapore. Sustitute Librarians.

Aug. 11—An Alert Service and a Doubled Circulation. Lima, Peru.

Aug. 18—The Mexican National Museum. J. H. Cornyn. Mexico City, Mex.

Aug. 25—Supplying the Remote Mountain Communities.

Sept. 1—The "Book of the Branches" in the Boston Exhibit. Boston.

Sept. 4—A Pioneer Library. Spain.

Sept. 15—Pioneer Librarian.

Sept. 22—The Library System in Denmark. K. G. Kjeldsen. Copenhagen.

Sept. 29—Librarians Who Are in the British Delegation to A. Conference. London, Eng.

Oct. 6—Librarians in China.

Oct. 13—A Significant Browning Collection.

Oct. 17—"Have You Played the Biography Room?" Paul Kaufman (Central and Pacific Editions).

Oct. 27—Library Service in Country Grocery Stores.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3—Pig iron prices have been advanced \$10 a ton due to the increase in coke prices, which has increased blast furnace costs \$1 a ton. No. 2 foundry iron is now quoted \$20 a ton Valley furnace, Bessemer, \$20.50 and \$18.50. This follows an advance of 50 cents a ton made last week.

S. M. BRUCE SPEAKS OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE

Every Boy, He Says, Has Chance to Be Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Sir Alan Cobham has

done something to bring the great continent of Australia nearer to the mother country," said the Australian Prime Minister at a large assembly of school boys and girls gathered together to greet the renowned aviator at the Albert Hall, London.

"There is room for all of you there," he said, "and remember that it is such a democratic country that any of you can go there and come back some day to speak at the Albert Hall as the Prime Minister of a great continent, almost the greatest in the world."

Continuing, Mr. Bruce cited the case of a member of his Cabinet, only 40 years of age, who once sold papers upon the steps of the Parliament House at Melbourne. Comparing the past experience of those who went out to Australia 60 or 70 years ago, Mr. Bruce said that it took his parents over six months to get there, whereas it occupied Sir Alan something like 13 flying days to go there and back. Courage, endurance, and enterprise were the characteristics of the airmen who made so great a service of the air force in the war.

Alluding to the vast distances in the Australian continent, he spoke of the amazing way in which the airplane had diminished them so that

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help required by people in the remotest parts of the bush could be sent in a few hours, when before, it would have taken weeks to accomplish it.

The audience included many of the best known head-masters in England and teachers conducted the arrangements for the seating and safe conduct of the children in a way that met with great success. "It is too much to hope that you will see the highway of the air as safe as the highway of the ocean is today," said Esmond Harmworth to the delighted children.

CANADA SHIPS COAL TO ENGLAND

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—With large numbers of vessels engaged in carrying coal to England from eastern Canada and the United States, western Canadian commerce is being seriously affected by lack of adequate transportation facilities.

The grain trade is threatened with delays, owing to the absence of bottoms on the Pacific and other lines of business are feeling this condition. There is no immediate prospect of an improvement in this situation, which is caused by the coal strike in Britain.

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Sailors' Devices Aid Safety in Shipping on Great Lakes

Second Mate on Freighter Invents Snubbing Post Facilitating Transfer of Mail to Vessels—Crews Protest Use of Glaring Lights

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Inventive thought on the part of sailors on the Great Lakes, as developed by ship safety committee work, has resulted in the working out of inexpensive devices to aid lake shipping, according to George A. Marr, secretary-treasurer, Lake Carriers Association, Cleveland. Mr. Marr pointed out that extension of this work among seamen in other waters would likewise turn their attention to the invention of devices applicable to the types of vessels on which they are employed with a view to overcoming the hazards of all dangers of shipping.

He pointed to an outstanding instance of the applicability of this inventive thought of lake sailors in connection with the picking up of mail matter, telegrams and parcels from the floating Government post office in the Detroit River, where in a season of navigation 1,500,000 pieces of mail and approximately 9000 telegrams and special delivery letters are delivered by a small launch to 30,000 passing vessels while actually underway.

Although the freighters check to half speed when the launch comes alongside, the line of the mail boat thrown around a timberhead of the vessel frequently has been parted by suddenly coming up taut, thus preventing the delivery of important mail. To overcome this difficulty installation of snubbing posts on boats was suggested by the superintendent of the Detroit River Post Office.

A type of snubbing post to fit this need was devised by George F. Anderson, second mate on the bulk freighter, Hugh Kennedy. These snubbing posts now in general use are installed on lake boats abreast of No. 3 hatch for loaded boats and amidships when the freighter is light.

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VIENNA TIRING OF SOCIALISM

Dr. Hainisch Leads Critics of Socialization, and Defends Democracy

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—Socialism has been taken stock of in such vigorous manner at two recent congresses here as almost to be put on the shelf—at least for the time being.

The congresses of the (Austro-German) Social Policy Association and of the German Sociologists, composed of eminent statesmen, writers, professors, scientists, drawn from both Germany and Austria, with a sprinkling of guests from other countries, discussed from various angles the constitution and administration of states. That democracy offered the only guarantee of stable society, as opposed for example to the monarchy, to the aristocrat, or to the Communist state, was the view induced by the majority.

The speakers at the two congresses were remarkably free in expressing themselves. Even the Fascist and Marxist speakers were listened to with considerable interest. The President of Austria, Dr. Michael Hainisch, himself a member for a quarter century of the Social Policy Association, set the pace at both congresses in opening addresses by his trenchant criticism of socialization and free trade and by his warm defense of democracy. He said, among other things, that the catastrophe of the World War would be followed by the reign of Socialism had proved wrong. He favored apparently the growth of international cartels as useful organs for the regulation of markets for the national industries. And he stood with the economist, W. T. Layton, in that all working classes would have to return to a simpler mode of living.

Trade Unions Planned

It is evident from the tone of the congresses that the tide of public sentiment was turned heavily against the autocratic demands of trade unions and labor organizations which have tended to keep up high prices and high wages. Some Socialists even went so far as to say they would welcome the day of capitalism, while others professed to see the time coming when capitalism would fall in its turn and the co-operative movement would take its place. There would be the Socialist state born from the co-operative societies.

Compromise was a word heard at the congresses, and this meant that the most democratic element lived in hope that neither unbound capitalism nor rank Socialism would win the day, but that both theories might be united in some middle course which allowed neither the one nor the other full control of the destinies of a country.

When the Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed there was only one party in Austria with a practical program, the Social Democratic or Socialist Party. The Social Democrats, therefore, obtained in the first flush of disintegration in 1918 and 1919 political power out of proportion to their true voting strength in the country.

Gradually the power of the Social Democrats waned. They were driven finally out of Government and into opposition, the Christian Socialists with the help of the Pan-Germans, or Nationalists, a small but active group, taking over the direction of state affairs. Next year the country faces new elections and the two chief parties, Christian Socialists and Social Democrats, are sparing no effort to obtain the victory.

The Social Democrats are urban voters almost to a man, while the Christian Socialists find most of their supporters in the country among the peasants. The Christian Socialists introduced the League of Nations' help for Austria, which has proved of such enormous value in its reconstruction.

Lack of Business Acumen

In the case recently of the Zentralbank, when the Government devoted suddenly a huge sum of money to it and in the parliamentary exposures which have since followed the episode, there was revealed an astonishing absence of business acumen and courage. The Social Democrats have seized upon the story as grist for their mill and have even

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gone so far as to assume that some of the money expended may have indirectly assisted banking interests closely connected with the existence of the Christian Socialist Party.

Austria is not really Socialist, or Social Democrat, and neither is it probably Clerical, or Christian Socialist, to the extent which the party strength of the latter in Parliament would indicate. If the Socialists should win at the elections next year, it can be hardly supposed that Austria's difficulties would end. The discussion here suggests that there might well be room for a Democratic Party taking a stand like somewhere in between the two and borring from both Christian Socialists and Social Democrats the more liberal and moderate wings on a platform of national economy at all costs and reduced taxation.

UNITED QUAKERS SEEK NEW NAME

World Service Question Attracts Crowds to Central Y. M. C. A., London

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"Friends' International Christian Service" is one of the proposals put forward as a name for the combined activities of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, which are now undertaken by the Friends' Foreign Mission Association and the Friends' Council for International Service. This whole question of Quaker World Service was made the subject of a special yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in London recently. So greatly did the attendance of Friends, especially of those under 40, exceed expectations, that the conference had to be moved from Essex Hall Strand, where it had been arranged to take place, first to Kingsway Hall, and then to the Central Y. M. C. A. The new large hall at Friend's House is not yet quite completed.

The war relief work in Europe, in which American Friends took so large a part, attracted so many "seekers" who were Quaker workers that in Paris, under Alfred Lowry of Philadelphia, in Berlin, Frankfurt, Warsaw, Vienna, Geneva and other cities, "Quaker Centers" have become permanent institutions, carried on by the Council for International Service. Although methods may be different, it has been increasingly felt that essentially the work is the same as that of the 50-year-old Foreign Mission Association, working in Pemba, Madagascar, India and China, namely that of sharing with others a message of a new "way of life."

The point was emphasized at the conference that the work is all part of that carried on at home and that the most complete union should prevail. As one speaker pointed out, "We cannot abolish the slums of Birmingham without abolishing the slums of Bombay, nor can we have a Christian England without a Christian India."

No organic amalgamation of the Mission Association and the International Council was decided on—an example of how the Friends "make haste slowly"—but much closer working and consultation was agreed to. The conference will also give a great impetus to the work being carried on by Friends—in England, in co-operation with other bodies like the World Alliance for Friendship through the Churches and the League of Nations Union, for providing a welcome to visitors and students of all races and color, coming to London. Friends' House, when completed, is likely to become a very important world friendship center as these plans develop.

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In the Lighter Vein

PERSEVERANCE

The individual emerged from the dining room of a fashionable London hotel, and went directly to the cloakroom, where he nonchalantly proceeded to crush one silk top hat after the other. The attendant, surprised at this unexplainable behavior, demanded the reason for his action, whereupon the other replied:

"I'm looking for my own. It is an opera collapsible, you know. None of these here seem to be it."

SANITARY WRAPPERS

The only institution that delivers a breakfast food in a natural sanitary wrapper.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Shame on the Californian who wrote that! What about your orange trees?

WHY WILLIE FLUNKED

Teacher: "Willie, can you tell me where the crocuses go in the winter time?"

Willie: "Yes'm, they go South with the rest of the birds."

VALUABLE THEN

A Swiss is reported to have invented an earthquake announcer which resembles an alarm clock. If he's only set to work the other way about.—*Passing Show*.

BRITISH PRINTERS CONDEMN WALKOUTS

Better Understanding in Industry is Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

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extend that principle as long as the weapons of the strike and lock-out remain."

It laid down that "the surest safeguard against the dislocation of industry caused through strikes and lock-outs is the unrestricted adoption of the principle of conciliation and arbitration, and urged all employers and employees of open houses to co-operate in the maintenance of peace in the printing industry."

Another resolution said "that in view of the frequent and flagrant abuse of the right of peaceful picketing during recent industrial disputes, and particularly during the general strike, the conference called on the Government to take immediate and effective steps to amend the Trade Disputes Act so as to prevent in future any interference with employers fulfilling their contracts or intimidations of those willing to work."

DANES DECIDE ON MORE MILITARY "CUTS"

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Government whose sympathy for disarmament is well known by this time has decided upon further "cuts" in the military estimates. A reduction of 5 per cent was the automatic result of the fall in the August Index number, but the Minister of Defense has decided upon an additional "cut" of some 8,000,000 kroner on the forthcoming budget to be laid before the Rigsdag on its reassembling in October.

These reductions refer to the purchase of rifles and so forth and the abandonment of the removal of artillery to Judas before a fixed date. Special acts will in all probability be needed for these "cuts" but in order to get them passed the Government, it is understood, relies on their acceptance for the balancing of the budget.

GREECE BUYS MANITOBA FLOUR
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—Ten carloads of flour have been shipped to Saloniki, Greece. The flour is made from Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and labeled as such. This large order is thought by the milling interests to represent the opening up of a new, valuable trade channel.

Other resolutions passed at this conference declared that the future success of British industry largely depends upon a better understanding between employers and employees. The conference welcomed the fact that "the principle of the open house was now generally recognized in the printing trade and in the government printing establishments," and urged all those engaged in the industry "to maintain and

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FREE TRADERS HOPE FOR PACT

Member of Dawes Commission Says Germany Can Pay If Able to Trade

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Hope of an "economic Locarno" was expressed at the National Free Trade Congress which recently ended its annual meeting here, the sessions being addressed by well known anti-protectionist members of the Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties. Obviously the congress, opened under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley, had as one of its chief objectives the Imperial Conference.

Harold Parmoor, of the Edinburgh Review, Lord Parmoor, W. T. Layton of the Economic, Col. E. W. Grey, Sir George Paish, former editor of the Statist, Prof. Henry Clay, E. Rosslyn Mitchell, Dr. J. A. Hutton, Hugh Rathbone, and Henry Bell were a few of the notable free traders who participated in the deliberations.

Germany Able to Pay

Mr. Bell, a member of the transfer committee of the Dawes Commission, called attention to the present economic situation in Europe. He said the question had been asked whether Germany would be able to pay its reparations under the Dawes Plan. The answer was that it would be possible if Germany were allowed to trade. One would have supposed that when peace came the nations would have said: "If we are to get going we must not prevent trade with one another." But what really happened was that the nations turned their guns into tariffs. In some cases outright prohibitions were imposed. What happened to traffic along the Danube was an example of the kind of thing that was taking place. Was it possible, he asked, to conceive of greater folly among civilized peoples?

Throughout the larger part of Europe today, said Mr. Bell, trade restrictions were far greater than they were before the war. The marvel of it was that the sufferers were so patient about it. There was ground for hope. The forces of free trade were being mobilized throughout Europe. An international manifesto signed by important and representative men was being prepared on the subject. European chambers of commerce were recognizing the folly of the present state of things and were calling attention to it.

Racial Feuds Must Go

Sir George Paish said that Mr. Bell had done great service by calling attention to the state of things in Europe. The position was serious. Manufacturers there could not sell their goods. The bankers were having to lend more and more money, and they were becoming anxious. The situation must get ride of racial animosities to save themselves.

Lord Parmoor said he had met all the statesmen of the so-called organized countries, but had not known one who did not regret the obstructivist influences against internationalism as they were affected by tariffs and internal trade. If the League of Nations was to become an established institution in the cause of peace nothing was more important than to get rid of tariff restrictions. Nearly every war during the past 200 years, he said, was attributable to or stirred up by protective tariffs.

Mr. Layton, after detailing some of the facts of the world situation, proceeded to consider their bearing on free trade and protection, declaring that it was impossible to draw conclusions as to prosperity or stagnation. If there was no war which could be taken as a test it was the figure of the real wages of a country. They must find out what was the relative purchasing power of the income of the people generally in a country, he declared. By this criterion England stood midway between the countries of Central Europe, on one hand, and America and the Dominions, on the other.

The economic conference, commanding the resources of information of all members of the League, as well as of the United States, Mr. Layton concluded, would make it possible for the first time to present a fairly complete picture of the world's trade and the world's production. As a result, fiscal and economic policies would be discussed on the basis of facts and reality.

SIR HENRY THORNTON SPEAKS HOPEFULLY

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, while in Winnipeg on a western inspection trip, forecast that the national system within a comparatively short time would be endeavoring to locate this, none have yet been successful.

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indebtessness. The railway has been making large increases in its revenues for the last few years, and a statement was issued a few days ago showing that for this year to date the earnings were more than double those for the corresponding period of last year.

This gain was accomplished, the president pointed out, without in any way impairing the railway's property or deteriorating the service it rendered to the public. One of the most important factors contributing to this increase was the decrease in the operating ratio.

EASTERN CANADIAN HOPEFUL OVER OUTLOOK

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—After a tour of Canada to investigate business conditions and prospects, J. E. Welsh of Toronto, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, reported on his arrival here that he was optimistic over the general commer-



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ouray, Colo. Special Correspondence

WILD sheep which once roamed the mountains near Ouray, Colo., always with a wary eye toward the growing city,



K.C. Murray Feeds a Mountain Sheep and Takes a Picture of the Scene at the Same Time.

cial situation. "Because of the weather there were serious setbacks to the harvest on the prairies but there is now general optimism throughout the West with grain moving much more freely than a month ago and conditions are much better than was indicated in early crop dispatches," he said.

Generally throughout Canada conditions are such as to cause optimism. Certain lines of business are very busy. Other lines are now improving rapidly from the setback caused by the early crop conditions, which undoubtedly had some effect on general business. The improvement in the crop situation is overcoming the depressing effect of the early crop reports. On the British Columbia coast conditions are exceptionally good."

BERYL IS DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—An interesting development in connection with the mining activities in northern Manitoba has been the discovery of beryl, a semi-precious gem, on the Bird River, about 100 miles from Winnipeg. When manufactured, beryl closely resembles diamonds, and is valued at from \$5 to \$20 a carat.

The only other beryl deposit which is being worked today is located in the State of Maine. Beryl is not the only stone in the semi-precious class that has been discovered in northern Manitoba. Garnets have been found at various places in the Province, although of a size too small to be of commercial value. Near the town of The Pas, amber is regularly procured by the Indians and sold locally and on foreign markets. The Indians keep the source of their amber supply secret, and although many have endeavored to locate this, none have yet been successful.

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RADIO

BERLIN RADIO SHOW DISPLAYS NEW FEATURES

"Superhet"-Neutrodyne and Novel Tubes Among Exhibits

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The third German radio exhibition which was held here recently was the biggest of its kind, numbering not less than 250 exhibitors. It showed a general improvement of the sets and also proved that the young German radio industry has ceased to copy American methods exclusively and is now beginning to develop ideas of its own.

The problem before the radio industry here was to produce good apparatus at a low price. On the one hand the demands of the German radio fans have increased considerably of late. Owners of crystal sets wish loudspeakers; valve-set owners want to be able to cut out the local and tune in distant stations and also insist upon as good a reproduction of music as possible, which is not as astonishing in a people so musical as the Germans. On the other hand, however, the economic conditions in this country still prevent the average amateur from spending much money on his set.

The seemingly impossible problem of improving the set, while simultaneously reducing its price, has been solved independently by two companies here, the Loewe Valve Company and the Kramolin Company, in a very unique way by constructing valves which do the work of several tubes. Thus the radio amateur is able to enjoy the advantages of several tubes while only paying for one. An ordinary one-tube set costs about \$15, while the Loewe and Kramolin sets, with one tube each, doing the work of three, cost only about \$10.

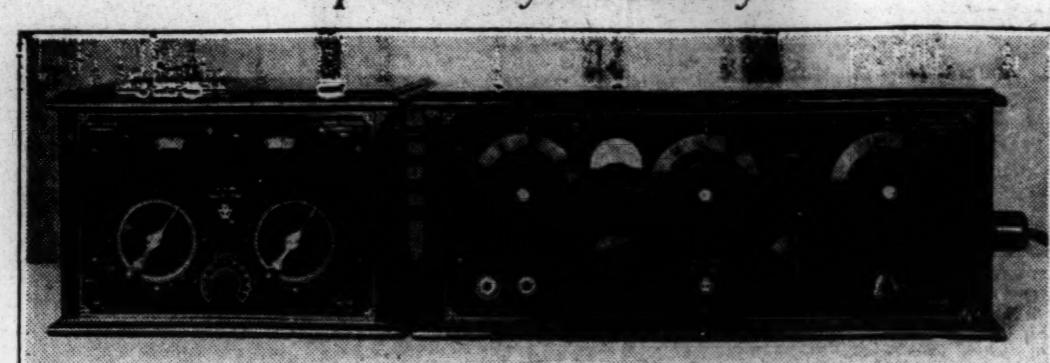
The Loewe tube (which has been described in The Christian Science Monitor) has three plate, grid and filament systems in one tube representing the detector element and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. The resistances coupling them are also included in the tube, which is no larger than an ordinary loudspeaker tube.

While thus the Loewe Company embodies two-thirds of its set in the tube, the Kramolin Company merely increases the efficiency of its tube. The Pentatron tube of this company has two systems of plate, grid and filament hung vertically next to each other. A third grid will be added in order to eliminate the effect noticeable when two grids are included in one tube.

Experiments are being made in the company's laboratories at present to use only one filament for both systems. The Pentatron tube is claimed to do the work of three tubes, namely, one valve for detection and two valves for audio-frequency amplification, or, if the set is differently wired, of one valve for radio-amplification, one valve for audio-detection and one valve for audio-frequency amplification. If a crystal is used for detection the tube which is no larger than an ordinary tube will do the work of four valves, namely of two valves for high frequency amplification and of two valves for audio-frequency amplification, it is claimed by radio engineers here. The Kramolin Company has also developed a new system of wiring its set according to which the two "tubes" in this tube are used for audio-frequency amplification—once in push-pull arrangement and once in parallel.

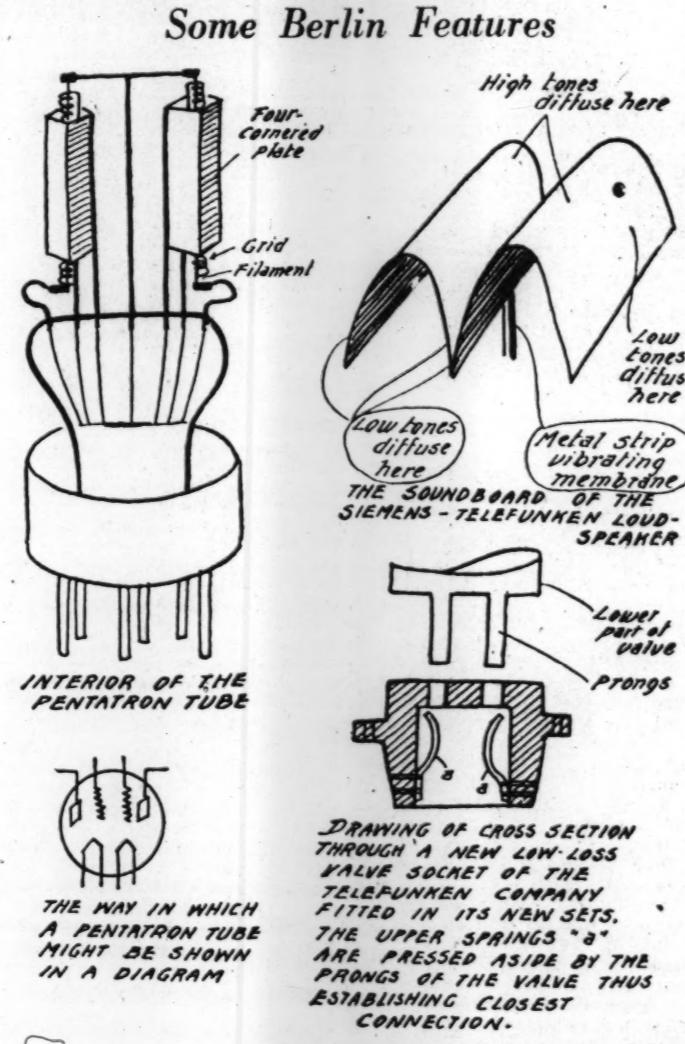
With the Loewe and the Pentatron tube the amateur can hear the local station clearly and with very slight distortion in the louder notes. The Loewe company has also produced a second valve with two plate, grid and filament systems which act as audio-detection and resistance-coupled radio-frequency amplification. When coupled with the other Loewe valve the reception of distant stations is possible. The Kramolin company achieves the same with two of its Pentatron valves. These two-valve Loewe and Kramolin sets replace an ordinary five-tube set, costing, however, only some \$30.

Another interesting exhibit was a small set of one tube built by the Deutsche Telephon Werke that, when connected with an ordinary neutrodyne set, converts the latter into a superheterodyne set retaining, however, the advantages of the neutrodyne, namely, alleged better tuning facilities. This is the first time that an attempt has been made in Germany to connect the neutrodyne with the superheterodyne. The neu-

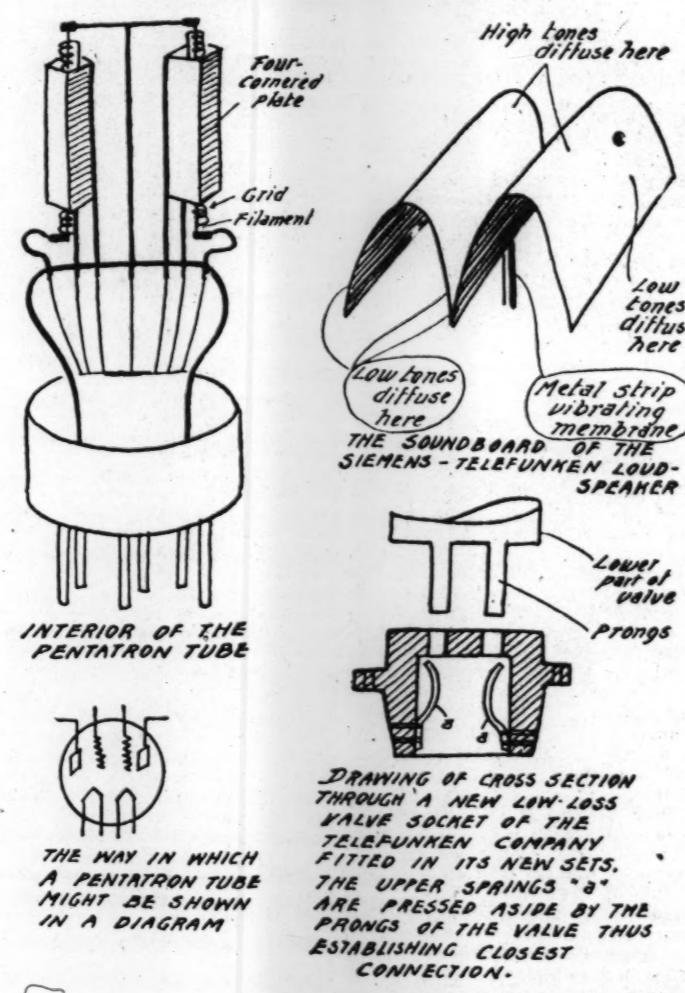


Superheterodyne-Neutrodyne

In This Case a One-Tube Frequency Changer Is Placed Ahead of a Regular Two-Stage Neutrodyne. The Neutrodyne Dials May Then Be Turned to Their Most Efficient Point and Left, as All Amplification Can Take Place at That Frequency, Due to the Converter Ahead, Which Tunes Like the Ordinary "Super." Since the Neutrodyne in Question Will Tune Up to 8000 Meters, a Fine "Super" Is Obtained With the Combination.



Some Berlin Features



DRAWING OF CROSS SECTION THROUGH A NEW LOW-LOSS VALVE SOCKET OF THE SIEMENS-TELEFUNKEN COMPANY FITTED IN ITS NEW SETS. THE UPPER SPRINGS "A" ARE PRESSED ASIDE BY THE PRONGS OF THE VALVE THUS ESTABLISHING CLOSEST CONNECTION.

INTERIOR OF THE PENTATRON TUBE

THE WAY IN WHICH A PENTATRON TUBE MIGHT BE SHOWN IN A DIAGRAM

HIGH TONES DIFFUSE HERE

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METAL STRIP VIBRATING MEMBRANE

LOW PART OF VALVE

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

The "Missa Solemnis"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 31.—**SUCCESS** is attainable in performance of the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis," put traditional and experiences enough together. Smooth presentation and clear interpretation are possible, after 100 years, let a rehearsal director from Boston, a choir from New York and a conductor from Vienna undertake the task. A blue mark may be drawn through those paragraphs in the musical literature that describe this composition as impracticable in the concert hall. The Society of Friends of Music, Stephen Towne and chorus-master, and Arthur Bodanzky, conductor, opened its season with the "Missa Solemnis" at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening and carried the occasion off as lightly as if it were giving Handel's "Messiah."

Lightly, I say; for there can be no sort of success in a Beethoven performance that is conceived ponderously. Even the "Ode to Joy" in the Ninth Symphony is joyous, in spite of all that has been said and done to make it lugubrious.

For soloists, the Friends of Music had the assistance of Olive Marshall, Marion Telva, Richard Crooks and Paul Bender; all happily chosen. Each voice showed individuality—Miss Marshall's brilliant, Mme. Telva's calm, Mr. Crooks' warm, and Mr. Bender's mellow; and yet the four voices blended like instruments in a good string quartet. Mr. Crooks sings with that pleading tone which characterized solo tenors in American Oratorio. Mr. Bender delivers a Latin text with phonetic taste and elegance that signify the highest schooling.

A most fortunate circumstance in this enterprise of the Friends of Music was their choice of the opera

house as the place of action. For here, singers and orchestra could be put in proper acoustic relation. The voices were not compelled, as in ordinary choral concerts, to make themselves heard through the instrumental tone, but were permitted to sound over it, inasmuch as the players sat in the pit. This happy arrangement came about, presumably, as a consequence of Mr. Bodanzky's being a man of drama and giving the concert in his own theater, with his own Metropolitan Opera musicians. The same thing could undoubtedly be employed to advantage by conductors of singing societies who have symphony orchestra artists for string, wood and brass support. Let concert halls be provided hereafter with pit as well as platform.

When everybody concerned is pleased for his part well taken, there remains the question of the "Missa Solemnis" as a piece of vocal style and expression. The nineteenth century had its counterpoint of Bach and the square-cut harmony of Handel had to give way to a freer mechanism. Possibly Beethoven rather indicated than perfected the new method. He perhaps has less control of his medium than Bach had of his, and certainly he shows less assurance in making his effects than Handel has in making his. But here is music that possesses the charm of prediction, if not the merit of perfection. When it digresses in the contrapuntal manner of Bach, it fails, granted, to make its point. When, on the other hand, it proceeds in the symphonic manner of Beethoven himself, it not only reaches grandeur and solemnity; it indicates the aspiration of people that were to be, and of those that yet are to be.

Lauritz Melchior Soloist With Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The second pair of concerts of the season by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra were presented in Emery Auditorium Oct. 29 and 30. Fritz Reiner conducted. Lauritz Melchior, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist.

The orchestra was well received and Mr. Melchior was accorded a most enthusiastic greeting upon his first concert appearance west of New York.

He chose to sing two groups of Wagner songs, and included in them the "Freia's" from "Die Meistersinger"; Siegmund's Love Song from "Die Walküre"; and Siegfried's Melting and Forging Songs from "Siegfried." He is probably the best Wagnerian tenor who has appeared in Cincinnati for many years, and he sang excellently. The Wagner songs were rather too orchestral in character to show him off to the best advantage, and it was in the other numbers that his deepest impression was made.

The contributions of the orchestra opened with the Introduction to "Khovantchina," by Moussorgsky. It was made agreeable by virtue of its delicacy of tone color, and skillful handling by the conductor. It was followed by Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody, and it was in this composition that Mr. Reiner's workmanship was shown off to best advantage. The woodwind cadenzas were a triumph of technique, and the variety of the suite engaged the full use of augmented chords.

The program was concluded by the second of the Beethoven symphonies. It was played with an orchestra reduced to the original size, with Beethoven's instrumentation throughout.

Mr. Reiner's interpretations of Beethoven are marked by reserve and simplicity, delicacy of pianissimo, and a sincere effort to approach, as nearly as possible, the exact effects of the original work.

The program suffered from the order in which the numbers were played. Both the Ravel and the Beethoven would have profited by an interchange of places. The reduction of the size of the orchestra and the consequent change in its tone color gives an aftertaste, which does violence to the natural superiority of Beethoven. The symphony should have come first.

Cleveland Observes Its First Music Week

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff presented at its second pair of concerts the new concertmaster, Josef Fuchs, as soloist in the Brahms Concerto for violin and orchestra. Mr. Fuchs in his playing of this monumental work showed not merely an assured technique, but an intellectual grasp of its profound subtleties and such power of bringing the message of the composer clearly to the understanding of his audience as at once proclaimed him a master violinist. An audience that filled the Masonic Hall, which seats about 2300, welcomed Mr. Fuchs as he appeared with applause that lasted many minutes and gave him six recalls at the conclusion of the concerto, applauding again warmly when after the intermission he came to his accustomed place in the orchestra ranks.

Cleveland has just celebrated its first music week, during which five concerts by the orchestra furnished a conspicuous part of the program.

A concerto in the Public Hall on Sun-

day evening with "Music of Many Lands" ushered in the week and presented music from seven nations to a great audience of the foreign born and of foreign parentage who furnish 75 per cent of Cleveland's population. Six of these concerts will be given in successive months, the music of 17 nations included in their programs. Coupon books of 24 tickets for \$5 are sold for these concerts.

The contributions of the orchestra opened with the Introduction to "Khovantchina," by Moussorgsky. It was made agreeable by virtue of its delicacy of tone color, and skillful handling by the conductor. It was followed by Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody, and it was in this composition that Mr. Reiner's workmanship was shown off to best advantage. The woodwind cadenzas were a triumph of technique, and the variety of the suite engaged the full use of augmented chords.

The program was concluded by the second of the Beethoven symphonies. It was played with an orchestra reduced to the original size, with Beethoven's instrumentation throughout.

Mr. Reiner's interpretations of Beethoven are marked by reserve and simplicity, delicacy of pianissimo, and a sincere effort to approach, as nearly as possible, the exact effects of the original work.

The program suffered from the order in which the numbers were played. Both the Ravel and the Beethoven would have profited by an interchange of places. The reduction of the size of the orchestra and the consequent change in its tone color gives an aftertaste, which does violence to the natural superiority of Beethoven. The symphony should have come first.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Of Beauty in Books

A Review by GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, Widener Library, Harvard University

In Quest of the Perfect Book, Reminiscences and Reflections of a Bookman, by William Dana Orcutt. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$6.

THREE Boston printers have made for themselves a secure position in the American Hall of Typographical Fame. Others have printed, if not quite as well, quite well enough to deserve the consideration of the future historian of this art and craft, but these three have made the historian's task easy. Not only have they produced most excellent work, but each has made sure of lasting recognition through the publication of volumes telling of his ideals and achievements. Mr. Updike established his pre-eminence by his monumental treatise on "Printing Types," while his less formidable comments on "The Day's Work" ought to be required reading for every person who expects a printer to do good work. Mr. Rogers—if Boston may still claim him because he became famous by what he did there—is the subject of two papers by Alfred W. Pollard of the British Museum and of a book by Frederic Ward, sometime typographer to the Princeton University Press. Mr. Orcutt now joins this group by his volume of reminiscences and reflections, in which he places on permanent record the authoritative account of the inception, development and recognition of the type-face which is his distinctive contribution to typographic evolution.

The adoption of this "Humanistic" type by the Italian press, which occupies at the moment the leading place among those who are striving to advance the cause of good printing by breaking the shackles of conventional practice, gives an especial timeliness to the story of how the inventor of it went "In Quest of the Perfect Book." The quest is age-long, and has never in the past been pursued more diligently than now. And now, as always in the past, those who are seeking perfection are divided into two groups headed in opposite directions. One of these holds fast to the conventions which have been accepted as good, while the other believes that progress must come through freedom, by breaking loose from everything that the past has thought well of. Typographers have their modernists, innovators who see things from the same angles as those who have given new forms of expression to music, versifying, and pictorial art.

Forges Link in Chain

A Victorian American; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by Herbert S. Gorman. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5.

MISTS rise, sucked up by the early sun. The boy runs to keep pace with the sturdy old gentleman—whose square-toed, silver-buckled shoes clack on the stones as he hurries up the steep incline of the hill. . . . There is the rushing of many feet, the shifting of many forms, the babble of voices. On Indian Point the tall pine trees stand like feathered sashes and the fish-hawks circle high above them. The short book of the Neck is deserted except for the crying curlews, the plovers, and the sandpipers. There are no boys there now. Wide-eyed and vociferating, they are swarming about Munjoy's Hill. . . . The elders are more subdued. They have heard the sound of guns before and know what it means. Standing in small groups or eddying along the eminence of the hill, they wait patiently, casting frequent glances at the apex of the observatory where several men stare seaward through spy glasses."

These opening sentences of Mr. Gorman's life of Longfellow give some suggestion of the animation with which he tells his story. The gun which little Henry heard, as a stone sits on Munjoy's Hill near Portland, holding his Grandfather's hand, were those of a sea-fight of the Maine coast in 1861 or 1862, and they so fired him with martial ardor that he begged, and received, a toy drum. He was then 5 years old, the fortunate child of hereditary wealth and culture, on both ancestral sides the descendant of pioneers. One might have thought that he was destined to be a pioneer himself.

Theme of Whole Book

But Mr. Gorman declares, and in doing so really expresses the theme of the whole book, that "the Longfellows were Portland, Maine. As for Henry himself, in spite of his scholastic internationalism, he remained Portland to the end, but the pioneer instinct was so weak in him that he could not rediscover Portland, much less America, as a phenomenon of unsuspected aspects, urges, and contradictory developments. He could do no more than regurgitate a pleasantly Germanic Europeanism, the result of vivid impressions during his most formative years."

This theme recurs throughout the book. Longfellow, we are told (even in the Preface), was essentially a Victorian. "It is," says the author, "as a Victorian that I see him; not, perhaps, an American Tennyson, but, in some ways, an American Victoria. It would be difficult to dub him our late dear Queen, and yet his didactic obsessions, his insistence upon the purities of living, his abhorrence of passion of any sort, and the adoration bestowed upon him by vast masses of the American public, and, in particular, by his even zealous personal friends, would seem to offer ample opportunity for so considering him." But, he adds, "all this may be set down without losing sight of the facts that he was essentially lovable as a personality, valuable as an ornament to the American scene of his time, and, to some degree, distinguished as a scholar. It is unnecessary to insist upon the many demerits and few virtues of his poetry, for it is as a man that I choose to consider him, a representative figure of the dominant urge of his time."

Mr. Gorman's view of the poet is

Bibles Mass. Bible Society
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WILLIAM D. ORCUTT

needed to supply the material for these bookish backgrounds. One must have enough of this to be able to conjure up a mental picture, together with just Mr. Orcutt's equipment. He writes as a practical maker of books, being both author and printer. This was Mr. Orcutt's unique opportunity. No other writer of a book purposely tuned to the comprehension of the ordinary reader, unfamiliar with the lingo of collecting, has entered the book-loving circle.

Longfellow as Portland

A Review by R. M. GAY, Simmons College

that with which we have long been familiar; that he was temperamentally English, or European, possessing no clear vision of the literary possibilities of his own country; a vehicle of Continental traditions and culture; imitative in method and technique; unoriginal in ideas; and almost devoid of genius; and that in his later use of American materials, as in "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," he was inspired by bookish information and European models. All this we have heard so many times before that it hardly needs to be repeated; nor, perhaps, can it really be challenged.

Mr. Gorman has little to say of Longfellow's poetry, directly, and, yet, back of his biography there lies, I think, the fallacy that one detects in all the criticism directed against the poets of the New England school. The assumption is that they were Victorian and that that limitation accounts for their poetic defects, whereas the fact is simply that they were not great poets. Certainly, no one can accuse Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, or Holmes, or even Longfellow, of neglecting the American scene; nor, on the other hand, can one maintain that Poe, who is commonly named as their superior, was American. If he had any intellectual nationality, it was French.

The fact is, of course, that what the New England poets lacked was genius. A greater poet might have made of any of their poems, whatever its subject or its source, a great poem. A poet may choose, like Whittier, to write as an American, or he may choose, like Swinburne, to write as a Greek, a decadent Roman, a medieval Frenchman, a Celt, or a Scandinavian, or as a disciple of Hugo or Baudelaire; and all we are concerned with is whether what he writes is or is not poetry. Who, knowing only her verse, could guess the nationality of "H. D.?" And how much Americanism is there in Mr. Robinson's "Lancelot" or "Merlin"?

The Modern Grievance

The modern grievance against both Longfellow and Tennyson is really that they were popular. This may be a criticism of national taste, but, unless it can be proved that they vitiated their art in order to appeal to an unworthy public—and that charge cannot be preferred against them—the criticism amounts only to saying that they were more "of their time" than "of all time." And that, of course, must be said of most poets, whether popular or not. Longfellow was no doubt overpraised in his lifetime; but so were Abraham Cowley, "Festus" Bailey, Hannah More, L. E. L., Mrs. Hemans and Percival; and, so, of course, are the majority of prominent authors in every period. These authors are liked be-

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Plumes and Pennants

Minatures of French History, by Hilaire Belloc. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

M. BELLOC's followers have been led a merry dance through the many and various fields of literature in which his versatile genius has elected to disport itself. Whether his next appearance in print will bear the guise of poet, humorist, journalist, philosopher, strategist, historian or traveler, is a matter that can never be determined by reference to his past activities. And if one should ask whether so wayward an author does not, to the general reader, frequently appear somewhat illusive as to his individuality, the answer is probably in the affirmative, while admitting that whatever Mr. Belloc writes, it is not of the highest quality, is never far below par.

In the present work, Mr. Belloc is rather more illusive than usual, his purpose and point of view rather less clear, though he has found a striking theme, and one which he is peculiarly qualified to handle. Having selected a number of epic moments in French history, mainly within the Middle Ages, he tells them in a series of aphorisms and alliteratively contrived miniatures—sketches—vivid of color, vigorous of stroke, and with touches of detail as neatly and aptly laid on as though the artist had witnessed the episode itself.

The Black Prince

Here, for example, is how he introduces to us the Black Prince, camped before the Somme two days before Crécy: "Edward the Plantagenet sat in Boismont at his evening meal upon Wednesday, August 23, 1346. He, and his nobles about him. He had marched from Achaeux that day, an easy journey. He had found at Boismont, before sunset, the advance guard of his force; now, by evening, it had all concentrated, and the division (as we should call it today, for it was about that strength) lay, some in bivouac, some billeted, some under canvas, grouped round the village. The moon was at the full; through the late summer air, still warm, the flood of her light was over those miles of stubble, the open high fields of Picardy.

"Edward the Plantagenet, in a chance room of the village, chosen in the best house, still sat at a table, well furnished, and spoke to those about him of the campaign. . . . At attractive opening, colorful, and in a style of almost Froissartian simplicity, which serves to convey the medieval atmosphere! But could we suppose that the author who wrote these words was the same as he who wrote, "Headquarters take tragedy in war with a strange ease, partly because it is their duty to check emotion, partly because they have to handle affairs as problem in the void, and to forget the human reactions of peril. . . ." Yet these two paragraphs may be read, side by side, without turning a page, both in the same miniature!

George IV was one of the least admirable monarchs who ever mounted a throne.

Had His Good Points

That he had his good points no one need deny. In his youth, at any rate, he was a pleasant companion, amiable and intelligent. He gained the friendship of two men of genius in Fox and Sheridan. More significantly, he was acceptable at those great political houses, notably Devonshire House, where wit and talent abounded. Wit and talent are apt to be more exalted than genius. His patronage of the arts may be accounted to him for righteousness.

Rules Expectations

Later on we have no sooner been led into the magnificent presence of Louis XIV at Marly, when the King comes up and enters into conversation with Bernard, the Jewish banker, in this unexpected wise: "Why, Desmarest," said he (the King), "whom have you here?" "It is Mr. Samuel Bernard."

"I thought as much . . . Mr. Bernard," Louis added, as though it

were a sudden thought and descended to the city itself.

But as often does he throw his picture into disharmony by phrases and observations entirely alien to the temper of the incident. And as to his own point of view, and what governed his selection of episodes, one searches in vain for a clear indication. Has he a genuine love and veneration for the thought and pagentry of medieval France, or does it merely attract his artistic eye? Does he respect the monarchy of the Capets and Valois and its aims, or does he view it with a certain contempt? Does he see a certain fatuity in the great careers, whose close he delights in describing for us, or is he convinced of their usefulness to humanity? In truth, the author's sympathies seem to be bestowed so sparingly on any individual or any theme, beyond an obvious love of the soil of his native France, that one closes the book with most of one's questions unanswered.

Yet, for all that, Mr. Belloc is always Mr. Belloc. His ministrations are not only readable, but they give a striking and sometimes memorable picture of events that have provided a song for many a poet and troubadour.

Good for Gifts

Relation in Art, by Vernon Blake (Oxford, \$5).

Causes and Their Champions, by M. A. de Wolfe Howe (Little, Brown, \$4).

Demonstrations, by Georges Clemenceau (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).

Squibs—Dry and Damp

George the Fourth, by Shane Leslie. London: Ernest Benn. 12s. ed. net. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

ATTEMPTING a revaluation of King George IV Mr. Shane Leslie has set himself a difficult task, which it cannot be said he has accomplished with any great measure of success. This is the fault partly of the intractability of his subject, partly of his method. He starts with a spirited attack on three writers, Thackeray, Justin McCarthy and Greville, whose abuse he specially resents. The choice, out of so many possible, is not a particularly apt one. McCarthy, though a lively writer, has never accounted for his historical authority; while Thackeray's lectures on the Georges, with those of the English Humanists, are universally placed among his less fortunate enterprises.

Greville is another matter. As clerk to the Privy Council he knew the King well and through his judgments never erred on the side of generosity, he was too indifferently detached to be malicious. But the point is that Greville is only one of many, with equal or better opportunities of judging, who tell the same story. Tory prejudice at one time, Whig at another, may have laid on the black too thickly; but there is practically a consensus, Tory, Whig, Radical and non-party, that George IV was one of the least admirable monarchs who ever mounted a throne.

Edward the Plantagenet, in a chance room of the village, chosen in the best house, still sat at a table, well furnished, and spoke to those about him of the campaign. . . . At attractive opening, colorful, and in a style of almost Froissartian simplicity, which serves to convey the medieval atmosphere! But could we suppose that the author who wrote these words was the same as he who wrote, "Headquarters take tragedy in war with a strange ease, partly because it is their duty to check emotion, partly because they have to handle affairs as problem in the void, and to forget the human reactions of peril. . . ." Yet these two paragraphs may be read, side by side, without turning a page, both in the same miniature!

George IV was one of the least admirable monarchs who ever mounted a throne.

Overlooks Points

He does not always make the points which would help his case. For instance, George's "betrayal" of the Whigs when he became Regent was largely the fault of the arrogance and intractability of Lord Grenville. Mr. Leslie casts the customary snare at Lord Liverpool-Dissraeli's "arch-mediocrity"—but, while paying due tribute to Professor Webster's book on Castileigh, he forgets that he has shown that to Liverpool's support of Castileigh the successful issue of the Peninsular War was to a large extent due. To the King, on the other hand, for his support of the Foreign Secretary, he gives deserved credit.

Mr. Leslie is an entertaining writer, but he is also too unremittingly at brilliancy. His epigrams always "come off the top"; his wit being a little tiresome. His sentences are a succession of squibs, and many of them are damp.

One would like to have been able to say more in favor of this book; but, in an excellent revolt against academic dullness, there seems to be a danger that mere cleverness is to be considered the one virtue needful in historical writing. And while well-founded revvaluations are always welcome, those based on paradox or a desire "to be different" simply confuse the issue.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Style-Book for Writers and Editors, by C. O. Sylvester Mason. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

Herald of All the Ages, by N. K. McKeane. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$2.50.

The Last Day, by Beatrice Keen Seymour. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.

Human Relations, a College Text-book in Citizenship, by Carl C. Taylor and B. F. Brown. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.75.

Barrel Sociology, by Carl C. Taylor. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Seven Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor, retold and illustrated by S. G. Huile Beaman. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Lightning Seven Candles, by Cynthia Lombardi. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Lee Masters, a Dramatic Poem, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Stories and Dramas, by Leo N. Tolstoy. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Monteverdi, His Life and Work, by Henry Prunieres, translated by Marie D. Mackie. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.

Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, 1775-1776, and Minutes of the Schenectady Committee, 1775-1776, Vol. II, prepared by Alexander C. Fleck, director and state historian. Albany: The University of the State of New York.

Recollections Diplomatic and Un-diplomatic, by Herbert W. Bowen. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. \$2.50.

A. L. A. Catalog 1926, an annotated basic list of 10,000 books, edited by Isabella M. Cooper. Chicago: American Library Association. \$6.

A Nation Plan, by Cyrus Kehr. New York: Oxford University Press, \$1.50.

The Modern State, by R. M. MacIver. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$7.

Foundations of the Republic, by Calvin Coolidge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Law of the Jungle, by Coburn B. Smith. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$2.50.

Before the Bombardment, by Oberst Sitwell. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50.

A Deputy Was King, by G. B. Stern. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Endless Chain, by William Slavik. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$2.

THE HOME FORUM

The Historian on Hollyhocks

THE Historian was late for breakfast — an unpardonable transgression for a paragon of promptness, thought the Scribbler, who had more than once felt the keenness of his silent rebuke.

"There he is now," said Miss A., folding her napkin with an air of superiority, as if she too saw opportunity for didactics in the unusual situation.

There he was, his hair a silver halo, his eyes twinkling like the veriest schoolboy's, his nose and hands mawie with the chill of the mountain morning, as he bore triumphantly to the table three black-and-white hollyhock blossoms.

"From Mrs. R.'s garden," he explained with enthusiasm. "Where will you find such gardens, or such hollyhocks in October as in these sheltered mountain valleys? Are they not the deepest red? This one is most delicately fringed; these two are particularly fine specimens of the double type. She thinks the first of the seed may ripen in spite of the frost and will save some for me. Where shall we put them?"

The Scribbler had forgotten her sermon. "Let's float them in this," said she, pushing forth a saucer of the coarse hotel crockery, "and pretend it is a bowl of jade quite worthy of them. We'll bring some of the silvery traveler's joy from Pemabow Trail to keep them company. You love them, don't you?"

"They are one of my favorite flowers," replied the Historian. "Are they not universal favorites?"

"Yes, I believe they might be called so. They have been loved and cherished by man for untold centuries and in that time have encircled the globe with him, enhancing his gardens everywhere with their beauty and stateliness."

"Is it true that they are indigenous to Palestine, that they are holly-hocks?" interrupted the Scribbler.

"There is a popular legend to that effect often favored by the etymologists and the historians. However, their botanical name althea, from altheo, to cure, would indicate still another origin for the term 'holly-hock'."

"Then I have been mistaken in picturing them wild on the hills near Nazareth," questioned the Scribbler with chagrin as she recalled a certain piece of juvenilia.

"Indeed not," assured the Historian. "There is little doubt that our single hollyhock, Althea Rosea, and all our glorious hybrids for that matter, are descended from the mallow of China, Japan, India, Palestine, where they have flourished in literature and in the art of the hands of men from time immemorial. And I daresay that they came to the gardens of Europe direct from the Holy Land, that the returning Crusaders brought them even as they brought the Damaskum plumb (now Damson) from Damascus, and the chikourz (now chickory) from Egypt."

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WILLIS J. ABOTT
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Seattle at Twilight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Alki Point I watched the sunset fade
into the waters of the Sound,
And the lights prick out
In the bluish haze
That misted the town.

I saw an Indian princess,
Bronzed, lithe, sure-footed,
Changing the orange and vermilion
Of her native ornaments
For the frosty sparkles of the pale
face jewels,
Twining them in her dusky hair.

JEAN CHOSH HANSEN.

Corot

Corot is a culmination. On his own ground he may challenge comparison with the greatest. He entered upon his career at a juncture when the classic convention, as developed by the descendants of the Poussins, was mingled with decay and tottering to its fall, and as yet the forerunners of Romanticism were but groping their way toward new truths and new ideals; and it was his to unite in his art the best tendencies of both the new school and the old. It is to be supposed that his interest in pure Nature and his perception of her inexhaustible suggestiveness, were stimulated and determined by the revelations of certain artists who were at once his ancestors and his contemporaries; it is at any rate certain that he himself was, as ardent and curious a student of facts as has ever painted... On the other hand the essentials of classicism, composition, selection, treatment, the master-quality of style—were his by genius and inheritance.

The artistic completeness of his formula he stands with Claude, in the freshness and novelty of his material with Constable.

It is, however, there is much that is not Constable and much that is not Claude. There is Corot himself: a personality as rare, as exquisite, as enchanting as has ever been found expression in the plastic arts.... His sense of color was infallibly distinguished and refined; his treatment of the rarest type.... Though he, the country-bred, failed to write of them, his truly urban rival, Ben Jonson, made up for his neglect. In his masque *Chloridia* (*Chloris*, by the way, being Greek for *Flora*) he sang of

"Bright crown, imperial, kingspear,
hollyhocks."

"I didn't know that," confessed the Scribbler.

"But you should have known it," admonished the Historian with severity, "that is your line, not mine. The herbalists, however, are more helpful in questions of this kind than the poets." Parkinson, the author of *Paradise in Soil; Paradise Terrestrial*, London, 1622, divided all flowers into two classes: the English flowers and the Outlandish flowers, naming hollyhocks along with such well-known English favorites as cowslips, campions, gilliflowers, violets, pansies, sweet williams, sweet johns, peonies, and roses. Had they been of recent introduction, he certainly would have classed them with the new and outlandish members of garden society—daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, yellow larkspur (*nasturtium*), flower-larks, marigolds, jasmine. This, you see, favors my theory that they were introduced very early indeed. Whether the mallows, mentioned in a fifteenth century manuscript among the necessary plants for a garden, were identical with the hollyhocks I cannot say, but it is not unlikely. Masterfink speaks of "Rose Mallow, Althea, Rosea, Hollyhock, riding, the high horse of her many names."

"It is charming, isn't it?"

"Yes, an essential of the classic school and an authority far above the encyclopedists. For the story of the hollyhock in our own country, however, it is necessary to return to the herbalists. John Josselyn found it flourishing among the medicinal herbs of the new land on the occasion of his visit in 1638 and again in 1663, and so reported in his volume published in London, 1674. It is evident that the earliest colonists brought the seed with them, and we know that the pioneers have carried it to the western coast."

"From China to Peru, is it not?" interrupted the Scribbler again.

"What a beautiful procession they must make in season—the hollyhocks of India, of Italy, of England, of W. E. HENLEY, in "Views and Reviews."

An African Drift

Under the blue tent of sky in early summer rested the land. The slow-moving Vai River meandered in wide loops across the tuft-bound veld, marking the boundary between the two northern provinces of the Union.

Very few bridges span the stream. Modern conditions demand short routes, and that is where the "drift" answers the farmer's needs. These passageways through the river were first discovered by the old Voortrekkers after many an adventurous attempt. Today they still test the pioneer spirit bequeathed to the sons of their sons who are dwellers on the river banks. When the river is "down" the crossing is often full of peril and ox-crossings require skillful guidance.

"Yes, yes," assented the Historian, "and now that you remind me, I recall that Wordsworth delighted to plant his in a sort of nomadic manner in a long lane of the with a grass belt between. Certain florists' catalogues have made quite a feature of it at times. I wonder that gardeners do not try it more frequently."

"That would be beautiful. I like them wild, too—on the banks, against fences, sheds, buildings."

"But the cattle eat them, are very fond of them. That is the reason we do not find more wild colonies of them. They are quite hardy, as their habitat in this high altitude proves."

"Heavy hangs the hollyhock,

Heavy hangs the tiger-lily,"

hummed the Scribbler softly.

"A fine line of Tennyson's that I dare say they aren't writing much like it nowadays."

"But you like Madison Cawein's 'The hornet drowns in the hollyhocks, don't you?'

"Not bad at all," confessed the Historian.

"And you would like Robert Bridges' lines in 'The Garden in September,' if I could quote them in full. He sings

"Of high-grown hollyhocks, and all, tall shows

That Autumn flaunted in his bushy bowers."

"High-grown hollyhocks I like at any rate."

"Which proves, I am sure, that appropriate and fitting lines are still being dedicated to your favorite. I doubt if we stately and beautiful a flower will ever receive any but the highest tribute. All the flower-loving poets of note—Katherine Tyrann and Lizzie Woodworth Reese among them—write charmingly of it. Miss Reese opens a sonnet with the following:

"The swallows have not left us yet,

praise God!

And been still hum, and garden

hold the musk

Of white rose and of red; firing the

dusk

By the old wall, the hollyhocks do nod."

"Very beautiful, very beautiful!

Make a copy for me, will you? Now

I must hasten to my notes. I am late, quite late."

The Scribbler smiled. "There were

hollyhocks in the Pillow Sketchbook

of the Lady Si, Japan, 1900 A. D."

she said sotto voce. "I noticed when I brought the book from the library for you."

"The sun was setting radiantly in

a splash of glorious colors. We were

grateful indeed for the gift of being

able to discern in an humble way the

meaning of blue sky, bright sunlight,

and sparkling water, down by the

drift where the little flowers grow."

NARVA, in Estonia, three miles from the frontier of Russia, claims the largest aggregation of cotton spindles in one mill of any town on the continent of Europe. It is far prouder of that fact than it is of its ancient buildings, many of which are rapidly falling to pieces. Indeed, it takes the visitor some little time to find out that there are any ancient buildings, except the two grim old castles which still stand opposite each other on the river, though no longer in defiance as in the old days when the river Narva was the boundary between the Russian and the Swedish Empires.

Old Narva specializes in doorways and wrought iron work. Some of the doorway bear date—above the one in the picture, for instance, were the figures 1656. Some of them only carry inscriptions. Often, however, it is enough to give one an idea of how old they are, as when the words bid you "Honor God, Serve the King." For there have been Tsars, and not Kings, in Narva since Peter the Great of Russia took the town from Charles XII of Sweden in 1704.

But if you wish to see these things, you had better go to Narva soon. For Narva no longer takes much interest in these reminders of the days when Estonia was under a foreign yoke.

Even if it did, money to keep the old houses in good order would stimulate the inhabitants to carry out much-needed repairs and likewise none too numerous. Here then is a chance for the much-abused sightseer to vindicate his reputation.

On the Transvaal side the turf sloped gently to the water's edge, strewn with thousands of little white flowers, fair and chaste enough to deck a bride. Commonplace as they appeared to passers-by, they touched one with a reverent thought. So we dalled in the fair spot. The day was ours and time was not.

Came a shouting. The lusty, melodious call of natives. A motorcar had arrived, also a low broad wagonette, drawn by six oxen. The car belonged to an enterprising Free State farmer, who had solved the drift difficulty for his car. On the wagon was a sort of platform with two deep grooves at its sides to take the car wheels. This platform was used as an inclined plane against the back of the wagon, and up it the car was skillfully driven. With car and passengers on board the wagon, the oxen slowly forced the bowdier-strenuous drift amid much noise from the natives.

Dawn wore on, yet we lingered. Among the flowers played the gentlest of breezes soft and warm as an infant's breath. We bared our heads to the sun, and the veld was a picture of beauty.

At last the sun rose, and the veld was a picture of beauty.

How rose first came red, and lilies

white,

I write of groves, of twilights, and I sing

The court of Mab, and of the Fairy King...

I sing, and over shall

Of Heaven,—and hope to have it after all.

—HENRICK.

Cape Cod Canal

The sun went down lower and

lower and finally dropped out of sight.

The rosy afterglow of promise

enveloped the whole western sky,

as we moved slowly down the placid waters of the Cape Cod Canal.

The banks on both sides cast their shadowed shadows of grass and shrubs and clumps over the quiet waters.

We were approaching the

Jackknife bridge. Its dark up-

streched blades, high in the air,

supported starry lanterns, while the

long purple shadows reached out

to us like inviting arms across the rosy water.

The young moon hung golden in the heavens keeping watch near by, while its glittering path

way trailed through the course of our boat.

Silvery ripples streaked the dark shadows of the bridge as a

stiff breeze rose from over the sea.

—SIRRON GOMOR,

In The Contemporary Review.



STOCK PRICE FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Market Yields Easily to Pressure — Trend Is Downward

NEW YORK. Nov. 3 (AP) — Stock prices moved within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's market, but showed activity and strength of oil shares, despite the announcement of another large increase in crude oil production last week, and the heavy losses of the motors were the early contrasting features.

A gain of 1 point in du Pont was offset by initial declines of a point in United States Steel common and American Smelting.

Erratic fluctuations characterized the early trading, with the market apparently making no decisive response to the election results.

Another decrease of more than \$50,000,000 in value in the market ended last Wednesday, which was announced after the close of the market on Monday, was regarded as a constructive factor.

General Motors made up its early loss and moved 1/4 point above Monday's close, while United States Steel common nearly made up its opening loss of 1 point, but the higher prices attracted fresh offerings, and prices slid off again.

Stock Prices Decline

With the exception of the merchandise shares, which were noisy, the rest of the market tended upward, steadily moving to a point of being registered by a score of firms before the end of the first half hour, but with the greatest activity in stocks in which special developments are being exchanged.

The selling of United States Steel, which went down more than two points to 137 1/2 seemed to be a good lead for the professionals to follow in the absence of any other development in stocks prices either way, and they promptly offered down most of the popular shares.

Quite a number of stocks gave way to the extent of a point or two, with strong buying of equipments around midday failing to check the downward trend.

Gotham Silk Hosiery first preferred, which closed on Monday at 123 following rumors of a combination with Onyx Silk Hosiery slumped to 113 1/2. The renewal rate on call loans was continued at 1/2 per cent.

Demand for Foreign Bonds

Another buying demonstration in foreign obligations marked the resumption of bond trading today.

Encouraged by the spectacular movement of the new Belgian 7½, which sold 4½ points above their offering price, important banking interests placed large buying orders for other foreign issues, particularly those to the highest prices of the year. Belgian 6s and 7s, French 7s, French National Steamship T. S. Est, Nord and Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean issues and Bremen 7s were conspicuously strong.

The buoyancy of the entire foreign market was reflected in the hope that the market was being prepared for important new financing, probably including a French loan in the event of a satisfactory debt adjustment.

Buying was also very widely distributed for domestic bonds with several advances recorded by New York, Ontario & Western 4s, Chicago & Eastern, Illinois 6s, National Dairy Products 6s, Cuban-Dominican Sugar 7½s, Clark Copper 6s, United States Rubber 7s and Utah Lights.

A \$12,500,000 bond issue for the Hugo Industries, Inc., was heavily oversubscribed.

HALF-YEAR EARNINGS FOR BURNS BROS.

Net profit of Burns Brothers for six months ended Sept. 30, 1926, was \$25,140 after depreciation, federal taxes, state equalization, after per cent dividends, net earnings of preferred stock and preferred stocks to \$47,648 a share on 97,365 shares of Class A common, and 67¢ a share on 97,367 shares of Class B stock. This compares with \$86,270 or \$6.65 a share on 90,944 shares of Class A and \$2.63 a share on 39,943 shares of Class B stock outstanding in six months ended Sept. 30, 1925.

The September quarter net was \$70,293 after above charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to 12¢ a share on 97,365 shares of Class A, compared with \$564,482 or \$3.60 a share on Class A and \$1.60 a share on Class A in the preceding quarter.

OCTOBER STOCK TRADING HEAVY

NEW YORK. Nov. 3 — Trading on the New York Stock Exchange during October totaled 41,007,000 shares, with one exception the heaviest October on record. The previous high was 58,110,300 shares average last month, 16,420,230 shares compared with 2,155,083 last year and 728,742 in 1924.

The heaviest five-hour trading was 2,669,500 shares and the smallest 990,500, the largest two-hour day was 1,102,800 shares and the smallest 531,000.

Last month there were 14 days with sales over 1,000,000 shares and under 2,000,000, and six over 2,000,000.

CHICAGO-WHEAT PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO. Nov. 3 (AP) — Selling on the part of houses led to an early downward in wheat values today.

Wheat quotations in Liverpool together with favorable crop prospects in Argentina and Australia were a bearish factor.

Opening 5¢ to 1¢ down, Chicago wheat prices underwent moderate gains, 4¢ to 5¢ off, and later sagged a little more. Provisions tended up-grade.

Opening prices today: Wheat—Dec. 1, \$5.45; July, 1.74%; Corn—December, 1, 12; May, 80%; Oats—December, 4½%; May, 47.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

International Nickel Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926, net earnings of \$3,314,323 after depreciation, \$1,000,000 of which was paid out as after preferred dividends to 70 cents a share (par \$25) on 1,673,384 shares of common stock, compared with \$1,408,116, or 40 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and \$1,421,113, or 76 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1925. Net for the first nine months of 1926 totalled \$12,324,000, and equaled a \$2.20 a share on the common, compared with \$4,068,318, or \$2.14 a share in the corresponding period of the previous year.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE

Westinghouse Air Brake reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1926, net earnings of \$4,442,275, after depreciation, \$1,000,000 of which was paid out as after preferred dividends to 70 cents a share (par \$25) on 1,673,384 shares of common stock, compared with \$1,408,116, or 40 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and \$1,421,113, or 76 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1925. Net for the first nine months of 1926 totalled \$12,324,000, and equaled a \$2.20 a share on the common, compared with \$4,068,318, or \$2.14 a share in the corresponding period of the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales High Low Nov. 2 Nov. 3

500 Adv-Ru 35 1/2 15 18 15 1/2

200 Am. Recr. Inc. 123 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2

100 Am. Recr. Inc. 123 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2

7000 Allied Ch. 123 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2

300 All-Am. Cab. 137 1/2 135 1/2 137 1/2

100 Am. Can. 123 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2

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WOOL BUYING SLOWS DOWN DURING WEEK

Election a Possible Factor —Worsted Makers Busy —Prices Easier

The wool market has been quiet during the last few days. Manufacturers evidently have fair stocks of the raw material on hand and are able to rest a bit from the strenuous buying operations which characterized the month of September and the earlier half of October. And so, for the moment, the mill buyers are back on the hand-to-mouth basis of August once more.

No doubt the election has caused some to pause. In view of the rapidity with which tariff changes have been made in this country (one major tariff every four years, or thereabouts, since the first tariff was written more than 100 years ago), it is natural that there has been perhaps the most vitally affected of any of the trades by these tariff changes, naturally is inclined to stop to determine the drift of events in the current elections, which, in 23 states, affect the standing of Congress and possibly of the tariff.

Worsted Makers Busy

The manufacturers are very busy as a rule, especially the worsted mills, as far as the bale Lawrence mills are reported to be well occupied at the moment; close to 90 per cent of full capacity, in fact.

The government report for August showed an increase in the quantity of wool consumed for the first time while the last Government report issued showed a still further increase for the month of September, when 39,000,000-odd pounds were consumed, in condition reported, compared with 35,000,000-odd pounds in the month before.

The extent to which the mills have been using the domestic wools lately, on account of their relative cheapness, may be revealed somewhat by the fact that the stocks of wool in bond suitable for clothing purposes in New York were about 93,000,000 pounds, according to the government report of stocks of wool in bond at the first of October, when about 93,000,000 pounds of wool were reported in bond other than "carpet" wool.

Fabric Prices Off

The attention of the American trade has been focused very strongly upon the foreign markets during the last few weeks, and the stocks of wool available for market increased in quantity, it has been expected that prices would decline somewhat.

In this country there is a division of feeling in the matter of raw wool values, and the few mills engaged in the trade, especially among the handweavers, would prefer to see the market maintained at least on its current basis. Latterly, the trend of values has been in favor of the buyer. Speaking in general terms, the decline from the high point established earlier in the season, the lesser decline being on the best wools, which have been relatively strong, due to the generally poorer character of the Australian clip this year.

Mohair Market Steady

At the sale in Melbourne this week, prices have been maintained on the best 64-70 combed wools at approximately \$1, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond, while for the less attractive wools, the market is quoted at \$50@70c, with shawl top-grade good combing 64s at 91@92c, shawl topmaking 64s at 88@89c, and good combing 60s at about 87c.

Some quotations are a bit under these, say 2c a pound, clean basis, according to the type and value of delivery. More wools are sold in Melbourne Tuesday, it being a holiday.

At the sale in Brisbane, commencing Tuesday, prices were fully maintained and according to some advices they were a bit dearer than in Sydney last week. The wools were very fine, and really fine wools are commanding a premium.

Competition was keen from France, Germany and Japan, and the best 64-70s combed wools were costing \$1.02@1.05, clean basis, landed Boston on the fine side, while wools of the spinet type were costing 95@97c, clean basis, and average wools were costing 87@90c.

Rubber Plate Prices Off

Quotations cabled from the Liver Plate are lower. Montevideo is offering a few pieces of wools of wood, while Buenos Aires has comparatively little wool to offer as yet.

Super skirted and reward 58-60s wools have been offered from Montevideo at 40c to 41c; 58s at 38 to 39 cents; 56s at 34@35c; 51s at 30 to 31c; 54s at 28@29c; 50s at 24@26c on a cost and freight basis.

Some merinos are being offered from Montevideo, also, at about 43 cents for strictly super wools and at 42 cents for good wools, while topmaking wools can be had at about 40 or 41c per piece.

From Buenos Aires offerings, on a cost and freight basis, landed in bond at Boston, have been made at 32@34c for IIIS; 29 to 31 cents for IIVs and 26 to 27c for VIs.

Cable advices from Yorkshire indicate a very dull market there with prices showing a downward tendency. Merinos are quoted about a penny lower for the week, while crossbred tops are off a half-penny.

The absence of Yorkshire from the bidding in the Argentine sale, last week, undoubtedly was the cause of the withdrawal of 5000s wools from that sale. Good combing 60-64s were quoted from that sale at the equivalent of about 83 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston and warp 60s at 81 cents.

The East India sales closed briskly last Friday, with prices firm on the level of the previous series. Carpet wools occasionally were a bit dearer.

Domestic Wool Favored

Sales in the local market during the last week have favored chiefly the domestic wool, and it is difficult to see where prices have varied to any noticeable extent. The demand has been chiefly for the better qualities, and not so far for fine and fine medium territory wools at \$1.05@\$1.10 for French combing wools.

Strictly staple fine wools are quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15, clean basis, and half-half less active. Carpet wools are firm, but less active. Carpet wools are rather very strong.

Mohair is moderately active with prices steady. In the country, buyers and sellers have been unable to get together on the 1,000,000 pounds still left in Texas and the holders are considering the wisdom of making assignments.

MARYLAND OIL STOCK INCREASE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 3.—Stockholders of Maryland Oil Company at special meeting, voted the increase in stock of \$100,000 shares of no-par value from \$2,000,000, and the proportion of 20 per cent additional stock at \$50 a share.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Am Ag Chm 7/8s '41	103	102	103	102	-1	100
Am Best Sugar 6s '35	92	92	92	92	0	101
Am Copper Co 6s '33	101	101	101	101	0	100
Am Smelting & Ref 6s '47	108	108	108	108	0	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104	104	104	0	100
Am T & T Co 6s '38	98	98	98	98	0	100
Am T & T Co 6s '60	100	100	100	100	0	100
Am Type Founders 6s '46	102	102	102	102	0	100
Am W & W Elec 5s '34	97	97	97	97	0	100
Am Water Power 6s '39	92	92	92	92	0	100
Am W & W Elec 6s '39	95	95	95	95	0	100
Amico Corp 6s '32	103	102	102	102	0	100
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	106	106	106	106	0	100
Andra Corp 6s '43	108	108	108	108	0	100
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97	97	97	0	100
Armour & Co 6s '38	91	91	91	91	0	100
Armour & Co 6s '45	94	94	94	94	0	100
Armored Auto 6s '40	108	108	108	108	0	100
AST & T Gen 6s '95	92	92	92	92	0	100
Baldwin Locomotive 6s '40	97	97	97	97	0	100
Barnsall Corp 6s '40	97	97	97	97	0	100
Belding Hand 6s '36	107	107	107	107	0	100
Bell & Dame 6s '48	91	91	91	91	0	100
B&O 6s '33	96	96	96	96	0	100
B&O 6s '45	97	97	97	97	0	100
B&O 6s '48	103	103	103	103	0	100
B&O 6s '50	102	102	102	102	0	100
B&O 6s '52	103	103	103	103	0	100
B&O 6s '55	107	107	107	107	0	100
B&O 6s '58	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '60	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '62	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '65	107	107	107	107	0	100
B&O 6s '68	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '70	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '72	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '75	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '78	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '80	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '82	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '85	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '88	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '90	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '92	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '95	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '98	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '00	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '02	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '04	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '06	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '08	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '10	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '12	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '14	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '16	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '18	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '20	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '22	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '24	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '26	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '28	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '30	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '32	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '34	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '36	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '38	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '40	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '42	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '44	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '46	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '48	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '50	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '52	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '54	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s '56	104	104	104	104	0	100
B&O 6s						

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear,



then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

It is related that the inventor of the first sewing machine had difficulty in obtaining capital to establish a factory for the production of his device. This was not because there was any shortage of money, but because those approached were convinced that sewing machines would never be in demand. It was insisted, so the story goes, that after a dozen or a hundred machines had been manufactured and sold, what is now known as the saturation point would be reached, those machines in operation being able to sew all the seams which nimble-fingered women were, up to that time, sewing by hand.

There was then manifested, just as today in many sections of the United States, the fear that overproduction of the useful and necessary things, of food, or of clothing, or automobiles, or boots and shoes, or cotton, would render economically precarious the condition of those who depend upon a more or less stabilized market for their products.

In almost every department of industry in the United States there has been a period of unrest and alarm because of what was regarded as an "invasion" by the machine. In the publishing business the advent of typesetting machinery was regarded by the followers of the printing trade as a calamity. The result has been to increase the production of newspapers, magazines and books, with a corresponding increase in the demand for them. The same is true of every productive industry. Machinery on the farm has multiplied many times the productive power of the farmer and increased that of his land. But in doing this it has released from occupations offering low wages thousands of men whose earning and buying power has been tremendously increased.

A Dutch agricultural economist, Dr. Otto van Strom, who has been studying the problem of the American farmers, concludes that the intensive use of machinery in that industry has harmed many of the less efficient producers, who use the older methods or who have applied the newer methods inefficiently. He warns the farmers, particularly those in the South who are now producing cotton, that the use of machinery must be adjusted to suit production demands. Theoretically, perhaps, the advice is sound. But there is nothing in the economic history of America upon which to base it. In practice exactly the reverse of this theory has been established. The larger the production, the wider and larger the market, all things considered. The consumer whose needs are met at a cost to himself which he can pay finds himself prepared to offer in exchange some product which another will buy and for which he will pay. There is an endless chain to really genuine prosperity. In such an economic arrangement there are no shortages and no oversupply. It is, at best, an uncertain experiment which curtails normal production arbitrarily at any given point with the hope that by creating an artificial or sub-normal shortage a few may benefit thereby.

A judge in a western city of the United States recently called into court for service as jurors the parents of boys charged with serious violation of the law. These fathers and mothers were not required to purge themselves of possible prejudice or bias, but were drafted more often than the court, to serve in an advisory capacity, their integrity and fairness being assumed. It is easily understood that the position of parents thus called upon to determine, in addition to the issue of guilt of innocence where their own children are accused, the degree or nature of the punishment to be inflicted, is not an easy one. While most fathers and mothers would gladly discover a reasonable doubt upon which to rest a verdict of "not guilty" where guilt has not been overwhelmingly established, it may be that the tendency of many men and women might be to err on the side of the prosecution in the honest desire to avoid the insinuation of sympathetic prejudice.

But it is probable that the learned trial judge or justice did not undertake to clothe the proceedings in due legal form. The session no doubt resolved itself into an advisory council at which it was sought to devise ways and means by which to meet a condition and solve problems which had not been properly dealt with in the home. The ordeal probably was as trying to the parents as to the children. Possibly the court took this means of inquiring and determining just where the responsibility for the alleged lapses lies. He has discovered, no doubt, that when the hand of the law finally reaches out and hales before the bar a boy or girl hardly out of his or her minority, distracted parents hasten to court or invoke friendly aid in an effort to save the transgressors from the consequences of their own misdeeds. If the experience of this particular judge has been that of many of his brethren upon the bench, he has found it difficult on many occasions to observe the explicit directions of the law while attempting to be merciful and generous. For it is not always that indulgence is asked upon the ground that the accused is innocent. Indeed, the perplexing problems arise where guilt is either proved or admitted and special consideration is urged that disgrace and publicity may be avoided.

It is a wise judge, it may be, who will turn, in such an emergency, to the parents of those who have transgressed, and place upon them the burden which they may wish him to bear single-handed. Perhaps if every indulgent parent who condones or applauds the escapades of his boys or girls were given to understand that instead of being permitted to employ counsel or use social or political influence to save his children from the legal consequences of their acts, he and their mother would be required to sit publicly as jurors in the case, parental authority would be exercised a little earlier and a little more emphatically. Much of the disregard for law and order which

is altogether too commonly felt today is engendered by the confidence of those who wantonly or impulsively transgress that they can, in some way, escape punishment in case they are apprehended. And the fault is not all that of the professional defenders of criminals who resort to devious subterfuges in their efforts to circumvent the law. The blame must be shared by those who, in their anxiety to avoid publicity or punishment, actually pervert justice to attain their ends.

There will be popular approval of the determination of the western jurist to place the responsibility for these too frequent miscarriages of the law where they belong. Those who will work secretly and undiscovered to influence a court to show mercy may hesitate if called upon to stand publicly as defenders of and sympathizers with lawlessness.

Congresses held recently in Vienna point to a fresh impulse in Austria's foreign policy which is worth considering. The First Pan-European Congress was chiefly political, the Second Central European Traffic Conference mainly economic. Austria's rôle in these assemblies was so prominent as to reveal

its aspirations, both political and economic, and to signify a new activity of thought in that country.

It may be recalled that this summer the League of Nations pronounced the financial reconstruction of Austria to have been completed, and removed the control exercised by a resident Commissioner-General. This step in itself pressaged a freedom for Austria which was bound to make itself felt before long in some direction. Another factor entering into the situation is that the international loan sponsored by the League is being gradually absorbed, to the extent indeed that it may be expected that a new loan will be discussed abroad during the coming year. Then, while the industrial situation has undoubtedly improved during the last eight months, it still leaves room for some dissatisfaction within Austria.

Austria desired in 1918 and 1919 official incorporation within the German Reich, and even until 1922 the Government was believed to be not averse to such a move. With the reconstruction the tendency has lessened, although it crops up now and again whenever the rate of progress seems to slacken. There is, nevertheless, among the broad mass of people a deep-rooted feeling in favor of this union, and the expectation persists that this is bound to come eventually. Today, however, it can only be brought about by the Council of the League of Nations agreeing to it. Otherwise, it is forbidden by treaties to which Austria was a signatory. The likelihood for many years and even decades to come that Italy and Czechoslovakia would consent is hardly possible.

The "anschluss"—union with Germany—solution has, therefore, been completely, if temporarily, shelved by the Austrian Government. A second way out, which has been suggested, of a regrouping of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in an economic union has also been realized as unattainable. These states are each too bent on developing their own industries and agriculture to listen to such talk seriously. Nationalism, too, plays a large part.

The independence of these three states is jealously guarded and any suggestion of a possible surrender of even the least scrap of sovereignty is looked at askance, especially in the two latter countries.

A third plan of greater economic freedom for Austria is now being prospected—and this is what became so evident at the two congresses mentioned above. Austria is now embarked upon becoming as far as it is able the political center and cultural metropolis of a Europe slowly consolidating. If this takes the form of Pan-Europe, as proposed by the founder of the movement, Dr. Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, then it is not difficult to foresee a future of no mean dimensions opening up for Vienna and Austria.

How far Pan-Europe will get or to what extent the wholesome demands of the traffic conference will be met cannot now be answered. It is sufficient for the moment to watch and comment this new activity of Austria, for it is a sign at least that the financial reconstruction of Austria is bearing fruit in more ways than one.

Fourteen thousand business executives in the United States have been appealed to by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, through the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, in New York, to lend their aid to law observance. They are asked to put a stop to the practice, followed by their salesmen in many instances, of treating prospective customers to liquor at conventions and other gatherings.

Surely the incongruity of such a proceeding must be apparent at first glance. Legitimate business of every kind in the United States traces much of its present prosperity in a direct line to the outlawing of the saloon and the success already achieved in destroying the liquor traffic as a whole. Productive industry, as has repeatedly been pointed out, has been aided and stimulated by the sobriety and dependability of those employed in it. Thus every branch of business has been benefited. The buying power of the people as a whole has been tremendously increased, thereby insuring the movement of a steady stream of products from mill and factory to the jobber and wholesaler, and thence to the retailer and ultimate consumer.

Why, then, with these facts admitted, should it be thought necessary to resort to subterfuges which were frowned upon and only infrequently employed by representative business houses and their agents before prohibition was declared to have been adopted as a national policy? The inclination is to believe that the influencing motive in business is similar to that which leads to the careless evasion of the law in the home.

The selling organizations of business, both big and little, seem to regard it as an indication of cleverness to be able to circumvent the law and to set before their prospective customers, with the aid of bootleggers whom they would not trust with a dollar, liquors of questionable if not absolutely known deleterious qualities. Many who entertain in the home have been misled by the same thought.

As a matter of fact, the practice and the ability to follow it do not signify any particular cleverness. It is the simplest thing imaginable to violate almost any law. Anyone who cares to pay the price can, probably without running any considerable risk of arrest, carry on transactions with the peddlers of illicit liquor. Those who accept the so-called hospitality thus offered have no occasion to feel under obligations to their hosts. No favor has been extended.

It is not an extravagant or overly optimistic view which accepts the theory that if every business directorate, either board or individual, would insist upon absolute observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the supporting statute by every agent and employee, the battle for law enforcement would easily be won. The railroads of the United States outlawed liquor long before national prohibition. Hundreds of other business organizations voluntarily followed their example. It paid big dividends, both in dollars and efficiency. Now that their attention has been so forcibly called to the matter, the executives of business houses may wonder just why they have allowed a careless departure from a course which has been proved safe and in every way highly desirable.

In one respect, at least, no matter how ambitious a scheme may be for air traffic, it involves less extensive preparations than for other lines of transport and communication, for all that is needed is the air ships of one sort or another, together with the necessary airdromes and fueling stations, etc. Problems such as the laying of tracks or the building of roads, necessitating vast engineering projects in many instances, do not enter into such enterprises, for the air, like the sea, is free for all, while even more than the sea it covers all parts of the earth equally. The great speed attainable with ease in air travel, moreover, renders any plan of linking parts together vastly more practical than by any other means of physical communication.

The schemes, therefore, under discussion by the Imperial Conference at present meeting in London, for linking the British Commonwealth of Nations by air, may be very much nearer accomplishment than would appear at first glance. Indeed, it is actually stated that one section of a great London-Australia route—that connecting Egypt to India—will be in definite operation on Jan. 1 of next year. The full possibilities of such a linking up of the various parts of the Empire are beyond light consideration. The importance of personal contact in the threshing out of the great problems of the Empire has been abundantly proven, and the inauguration of such Empire links would play an enormously important part in welding the individual units of the Empire into a whole on a plane more intangible perhaps than in the past, but none the less absolutely definite in actuality.

Of course, many factors must enter into the working out of such a scheme, but the essentially rational nature of the proposal will appeal to many as presenting something that is of vital significance to the well-being of the British Empire. While it is fully recognized that the future will see an increasing independence of outlook among the dominions, the fact seems equally certain that the old-time ties are just as strong today between the mother-country and her dependencies as they have ever been, though on a different footing. The imperial conferences are bringing out a sense of brotherhood that perhaps would never have been in evidence under the old order of things. And it is inevitable that this growing nearness should produce tangible evidences. The vast project of many airways linking the Empire may yet lie in the future, but the chain of which they promise to form sections will be forged with a strength that will long endure.

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